





## Brushes Aside Israeli Threats of Attack

## Syria Refuses to Curb Guerrillas

BEIRUT, Sept. 21 (AP).—Syria's President Hafez Assad declared today that his country would not curb Palestinian guerrillas and brushed aside Israeli threats to attack Arab states harboring them.

"We refuse to be reduced to the role of policemen, protecting Israel's border and security," Mr. Assad told a labor rally in Damascus.

"We are unshakably determined to struggle for the restoration of occupied Arab land and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people," he said. "In this regard there is no room for concessions or compromise."

His 30-minute speech was broadcast by the Syrian state radio.

## Syria Expects Attack

Syria has been expecting an attack from Israel since its 36-hour raid on guerrilla bases in South Lebanon last weekend. Army and civil defense units have been put on alert and tanks and anti-aircraft guns have been moved up around Palestinian refugee camps near Damascus and in the south.

Mr. Assad said Syria will "fight with all its potential against aggression despite the superior American war machine that backs Israel. We realize the

hazards involved, but this is the path of dignity and honor and we shall not shy away from it."

Mr. Assad made it plain that Syria was counting on support from Egypt and Libya in the event of an Israeli attack.

Detained American

Meanwhile, the news weekly *Hawadess* said Syria is planning to try Maj. Richard Barrett, the American assistant military attaché in Amman, on spying charges.

Damascus will use the trial to denounce American policy in the Middle East, the magazine said. Maj. Barrett was arrested by Damascus authorities on Sept. 19, as he traveled from Amman, through Syria, to Lebanon to see his wife and child.

Lebanon-Guerrilla Clash

Nicosia, Cyprus, Sept. 21 (AP).—A Lebanese Army patrol clashed today with a group of Palestinian guerrillas in a village 80 miles south of Beirut.

The clash came a day after Arab mediation efforts between the two sides were said to have ended in agreement to avoid a confrontation.

Travelers arriving in Cyprus from Beirut said two soldiers and one guerrilla were shot in the exchange of fire. Their condition was not immediately known.

Guerrilla Attack Reported

DAMASCUS, Sept. 21 (UPI).—Palestinian guerrillas rocketed and machine-gunned four Israeli military positions in the occupied Golan Heights during the night, a guerrilla spokesman said today.

The Israeli positions, at Yakkout, Dabousia, Fardawi and Jabbul, suffered casualties and material damage, the spokesman said.

In a separate communiqué, a spokesman said an Israeli military vehicle hit a mine along a dirt road in the heights today, and its occupants were killed or wounded.

U.S. Accuses North Korea

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP).—A State Department spokesman said today that North Korea has provided arms aid to Arab terrorists.

The spokesman said North Korea has provided "direct assistance to at least some organizations in the Middle East which are operating in the field of terrorism."

"It is an appalling intervention," he said.

Israeli Report Roundup

TEL AVIV, Sept. 21 (UPI).—Israeli security services have rounded up 16 Arabs on the occupied Jordanian West Bank as suspected members of two Arab guerrilla organizations that recently carried out sabotage attacks in the Hebron region, the military command said.

At least one of the suspects, a 34-year-old Hani Abu Haid, a student, had asked to be sent to Israel.

The firm stated that Miss Haid had said that deportation to Israel or Jordan for sympathizing with terrorists would mean certain death for her.

Retaliatory Attacks

The possibility of retaliatory attacks against Arab terrorists in Europe arose with a report in the newspaper *Haaretz* on the arrest of Mr. Fagin.

A police spokesman said that Mr. Fagin is former operations officer of an underground Jewish group that carried out sabotage operations against the British mandate authorities before Israel's independence.

The former head of that group, known as the Iron Zvi Leumi, is rightist politician Menahem Begin, who has called for the revival of secret assassin squads to go after terrorists in Europe.

Pope Returns to Rome

VATICAN CITY, Sept. 21 (AP).—Pope Paul VI returned to the Vatican today from his summer palace in Castelgandolfo in the Alban hills south of Rome.

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SAINT-TROPEZ LYON

ATHENS

10-Panepistimiou Ave



OOPS—When Dutch Crown Princess Beatrix toured the historic cheese market in Wörden, near Amsterdam yesterday, a local blacksmith wanted to show the proper respect. It was the chance of a lifetime. But the poor fellow was an overenthusiast with emotion, thus spoiling his royal aim, that he wound up kissing the wrong hand.

## British Experts Say

## Letter-Bombs Use Mousetrap Principle

LONDON, Sept. 21 (UPI).—British bomb-disposal experts yesterday described the method believed to be used to make the explosive-laden envelopes sent in the letter-bomb attack on the London to Israel diplomats in London.

A police spokesman said the devices operated on the same principle as a mousetrap. The detonator spring is folded back and packed in the bulky

envelope. Opening the letter releases the spring, which strikes the detonator head, setting off the explosive.

The exact nature of the explosive was not known. The letters were all addressed by hand, apparently by the same person, the spokesman said. The envelopes were buff in color and measured six inches by three inches. He said about three to

four ounces of explosive were used.

"If opened close to the body, the letters can be fatal," one police source said. "But if held a few inches away, then much of the blast would be dissipated and the injury caused could be quite minor."

Size of Flying Card

A postal official said: "You would never expect that the letters contained bombs. They're small—about the size of a playing card. You can't blame the Israelis for not suspecting the contents."

Scotland Yard sources said one blast—which killed Israeli diplomat Ami Shachori, 44—was probably caused by an American-made device about the size and shape of a teabag.

The bags are usually packed with plastic and other explosives and are dumped by "the thousands" from helicopters in Vietnam into Communist-controlled areas, a British Army bomb-disposal officer said. The bags, code-named GRAVEL, explode when stepped on.

The device which killed Mr. Shachori was probably activated by a concealed tape or wire connected to a tiny battery inside the bag, the officer said.

## Rhodesia Still Wants U.K. Pact But on Terms of '71 Accord

BULAWAYO, Rhodesia, Sept. 21 (UPI).—Prime Minister Ian Smith said today that his government still wanted an independence settlement with Britain on the terms agreed with Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home last November.

Mr. Smith told the congress of his ruling Rhodesian Front party: "There will be no further negotiations and implementation of

the November settlement is the only issue."

He told more than 500 delegates and observers: "What I have to tell you today, whether you like it or not, is that we have got to keep our options open."

"My Common Sense"

"With the evidence that I have before me, I am unable to let my emotions govern my head and my common sense."

The November settlement was signed after nearly a year of negotiations—most of them in secret sessions—but the British government's Peace Commission reported that the proposals were unacceptable to the five million Africans.

Political sources said Mr. Smith's government hopes black Rhodesians will change their minds about rejecting the terms, and that they will be implemented sometime next year.

The Rhodesian Front congress is scheduled to discuss a number of resolutions calling for increased racial segregation, but Mr. Smith today argued against "provocative actions" which could harm settlement chances.

He said his government's non-provocative policies made it possible in some cases to beat economic sanctions, and he cited as an example the resumed chrome sales to the United States.

EEC Bill Voted In Lords; Last Parliament Step

LONDON, Sept. 21 (AP).—The controversial bill to take Britain into the European Economic Community Jan. 1 passed its last legislative hurdle last night when the House of Lords voted it into law. The vote was 161 to 21.

All that is needed now to join the EEC is the Royal Assent by Queen Elizabeth.

The queen's approval is a formality. The ceremony is expected to take place Oct. 17 when both houses of Parliament sit again after the summer recess.

The bill passed the House of Commons, where the real struggle took place between Prime Minister Edward Heath's government and rebel Conservative lawmakers allied with the opposition Labor party, several months ago.

Hussein's Children Pulled Out of School

LONDON, Sept. 21 (Reuters).—Three children of Jordan's King Hussein have been withdrawn from schools in Britain because of increased Arab terrorist activity in Europe, British newspapers said today.

Princess Aliya, 16, was attending a school in Somerset, West England, and the Princess Abdullah, 10, and Faisal, 8, were at another in Surrey, south of London. They have not returned for the current term.

Soviet A-Blast Noted

UPPSALA, Sweden, Sept. 21 (AP).—The seismological institute here today registered a Soviet underground explosion on the Ural River, north of the Caspian Sea. The explosion, at 0900 GMT, had a magnitude of medium strength.

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## 3 Days in a Ugandan Prison Bizarre and Casual Cruelty

Andrew Torchia, Associated Press correspondent in East Africa, describes in the following article his experiences in a Ugandan military prison where he and other newsmen were held for three days without formal charges placed against them. The newsmen were released Wednesday night and put aboard a plane to London.

## By Andrew Torchia

LONDON, Sept. 21 (AP).—Ugandan soldiers pinned a man on the ground while a woman beat him with a rawhide whip—10, 20, 30 times, until he screamed and writhed and the blood ran.

Thirty other soldiers—officers and men—shouldered around to watch. They laughed, enjoying the spectacle, and no one intervened. The beating went on for minutes—which seemed much longer—before the crowd dispersed and the screaming stopped.

This scene of bizarre and casual cruelty yesterday afternoon was for 13 British, Swedish, American and Canadian detainees their last view of Makindye military prison. None of us knew who the woman was or what the whipping was about. We stood silently in the hot sun at the prison gate, while guards handed back our shoes and money, and tried not to look.

Most of us had spent three days in Makindye and now we were being released from captivity under the undisciplined army that has controlled Uganda for the past 20 months. Ten, including six British and two Swedish newsmen, were being deported on a night flight to London.

Three were freed in Kampala. Many details of what went on in Makindye cannot be told. Their disclosure could endanger others still imprisoned there without being charged and without hope of immediate release. One man has been inside more than a year.

Ugandan soldiers and detectives, swarming around Kampala following a reported invasion from Tanzania, Sudan, detained 150 or more Asians and whites, plus uncounted Africans suspected of disloyalty to President Idi Amin. As fear and suspicion mounted against whites and Asians, soldiers wielding submachine guns made arrests at a swimming pool and in a bedroom at midnight.

Many detainees were clubbed with rifle butts. Others were led from their cells and disappeared. Troops trucked dozens of Ugandan police into Makindye as prisoners—leading support to the belief that the fighting in southern

Uganda resulted at least as much from tribal feuds within country as from the guerrilla invasion Gen. Amin had announced.

Some prisoners slept on concrete floors, others blankets or thin mattresses. We were skimpily—sweet tea and bread for breakfast, cold beer, meat scraps and cold corn for dinner.

I was made to strip while I searched my bed and rummaged through the family photographs in my wallet.

I was never formally charged or told what I had done wrong. The offense seemed to be that I was a foreign newsmen who would not accept uncritically off-Kampala pronouncements on fighting.

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## W. German Interior Ministers Tighten Security at Airports

BONN, Sept. 21 (AP).—The interior ministers of West Germany's 10 state governments today ordered sharply increased security measures at all national airports to prevent new acts of terrorism.

Heinz Rühmann, chairman of a standing conference of the state interior ministers, told newsmen after a special session that every passenger and all personal luggage on internal and foreign flights will be subjected to thorough checks from now on.

Meanwhile, Hamburg authorities detained three Jordanians and one Palestinian woman in a series of raids.

The raids were aimed at rounding up Arabs suspected of being in contact with the terrorists responsible for this month's Munich massacre of 11 Israeli sportsmen. Hamburg authorities said that the Palestinian woman was deported to Israel and the three Jordanians were sent back to their country.

Mr. Rühmann said that the new airport controls would remain in effect for an unlimited time.

Vengeance Feared

He said that the measures are aimed at protecting West German airports against possible Arab vengeance for the Munich shooting in which police killed five of the terrorists.

In Cologne, an anonymous letter-writer has threatened to place bombs aboard Lufthansa airplanes if the airline does not pay

him 24 million marks in ransom, a Lufthansa spokesman said today.

The spokesman said that airline officials were taking the threat seriously and were working with police in cooperating with the extortionist's instructions.

"We cannot afford to take this thing lightly," the spokesman said, "even though such things are frequent these days."

The letter, sent to Lufthansa's Frankfurt office Monday, threatened "drastic action" if the money is not paid on time. The spokesman would not give further details.

Train Riders Searched

BRUSSELS, Sept. 21 (AP).—Belgian state policemen yesterday searched passengers on the Brussels-Cologne express train after West German police warned Belgian authorities that an attempt might be made to smuggle explosives into West Germany, a Belgian railways spokesman said today.

Authorities did not connect the case with the series of mail bombings throughout the world.

Athens Security Move

ATHENS, Sept. 21 (UPI).—Airport authorities reinforced strict security measures today following intensified Arab guerrilla activities throughout the world.

Two police guards armed with submachine guns were placed outside the international terminal building, and two others on the observation platform.

Passengers boarding planes on all flights are being thoroughly searched before they leave the departure lounges.

Rights Seen Violated

HAMBURG, Sept. 21 (AP).—Amnesty International criticized today what it called the violation of "the most basic rights" by the police in expelling the four Arabs from West Germany.

According to Amnesty, an international group concerned with political offenses and prisoners, the police raided three student residences with drawn guns.

A legal firm in Hamburg challenged the report that the woman, 34-year-old Helen Abu Haid, a student, had asked to be sent to Israel.

The firm stated that Miss Haid had said that deportation to Israel or Jordan for sympathizing with terrorists would mean certain death for her.

## Israelis Find Letter-Bombs

(Continued from Page 1)

organization's officials, among others.

The Jewish Agency is the major organization which handles Israeli interests among world Jewry and finances development in the Jewish state.

Transport Minister Shimon Peres and Director-General Moshe Kurtz of the Welfare Ministry were the targets yesterday.

Retaliatory Attacks

The possibility of retaliatory attacks against Arab terrorists in Europe arose with a report in the newspaper *Haaretz* on the arrest of Mr. Fagin.

A police spokesman said that Mr. Fagin is former operations officer of an underground Jewish group that carried out sabotage operations against the British mandate authorities before Israel's independence.

The former head of that group, known as the Iron Zvi Leumi, is rightist politician Menahem Begin, who has called for the revival of secret assassin squads to go after terrorists in Europe.

Pope Returns to Rome

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## As China Objects, UN Panel Votes to Hear Bangladesh Bid

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 21.—Despite strong Chinese objections, a United Nations committee voted today to recommend that the General Assembly take up Bangladesh's application for membership.

China vetoed the application in the Security Council on Aug. 25 and its representative, Huang Hua, made it clear today that he would cast a second veto if the case came up again in the council. He called China's opposition "firm and unshakable" now.

Nevertheless, the 25-nation Steering Committee voted 17-4 with 3 abstentions to recommend an assembly airing. All the assembly can do is to send the case back to the Security Council, but supporters hope that heavy assembly approval of Bangladesh would exert pressure on China.

Mr. Huang said that China was not fundamentally opposed to the admission of the new country but that Bangladesh could not become a member until it complied with a UN resolution of last December calling for the release of Pakistani war prisoners seized by India.

In another dispute, Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim recommended yesterday that the issue of world terrorism be debated not in the assembly but in its Legal Committee. He said this would assure "a measured and calm analysis and discussion."

Mr. Waldheim put the question of terrorism on the assembly's agenda after China and the Soviet Union vetoed a Security Council resolution because it mentioned the Arab guerrilla attack on the Israeli Olympic team at Munich. The United States then vetoed the measure because it referred to the Munich killings had been deleted.

In other United Nations action, China and the Soviet Union suffered a setback last night when the Steering Committee, which gives preliminary consideration to proposed agenda items, voted to shelve the Korean question for at least a year and leave it to the authorities of North and South Korea to settle their own problems.

Deferred were proposals to dissolve the 22-year-old UN Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea and to order withdrawal of 40,000 U.S. troops in South Korea, remnants of the 18-country force that fought the North Koreans under the UN flag 20 years ago.

U.S. diplomats were confident that the assembly, which will meet tomorrow to consider the Steering Committee's agenda proposals, would uphold the 16-7 vote, with France abstaining, on the Korean question.

The U.S. representative, George Bush, praised the move.

"This is a critical time in the progress of relations between the

two Koreas," he said. "Any broad public discussion of the subject at the United Nations would inevitably produce mainly acrimony and mischief."

Three Frenchmen, among a group of 12 young students arrested when they entered Uganda from Sudan 10 days ago, were also freed today, French Embassy officials said.

An American among the same group has also been released and American Embassy officials are now in the process of arranging the release of another American in the group who became ill and is in a hospital here.

The seven others—who include two Danes, an Italian and a Spaniard—are believed to be still held.

Meanwhile other foreigner arrested following Sunday's fighting have been freed.

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## Domestic Priorities Cited

# Govern Unit Assails on Defense Budget

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP).—The McGovern defense unit assailed President Nixon's \$100-billion military budget today, saying it was "bankrupt on its ability to pay for a decent life for our people."

repeating the Democratic Party's charge that the \$100-billion budget was "bankrupt on its ability to pay for a decent life for our people."

Government panel said a "current overblown" military budget "is a system geared to a war that is not being fought."

A Policy Assailed  
Mr. Nixon's defense budget has been marked by failure to end the Vietnam war, he said, and to end spending for military and space.

Government panel said such weapons as the Trident and B-1 bomber "are not being controlled by a balance of power."

costs of our weapons, and our wars are bankrupt on our ability to pay for a decent life for our people," the panel said.

Agnew Hits McGovern On Defense

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 21 (WP).—Vice-President Agnew turned to the attack yesterday, describing Sen. George McGovern's proposals for a 35-percent defense budget cut as "frightening" and "isolating."

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COLOGNE, Sept. 21 (Reuters).—The West German national airline, Lufthansa, said yesterday that it would increase its fares for domestic flights by 8 percent on Nov. 1.

Proxmire, D. Wis.; retired Army Lt. Gen. James M. Gavin; retired Rear Adm. Gene La Rocque; Robert Scoville Jr., former deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency; and Floyd Smith, an official of the International Association of Machinists.

Program to Aid Elderly  
NORTH BERGEN, N.J., Sept. 21 (NYT).—Sen. McGovern proposed yesterday a \$4.1-billion federal program to aid the elderly.

His statement spelled out the program in more detail. Some of it was new, but the most expensive item, the supplemental income program, funded out of general federal revenues to provide the disabled with a minimum monthly income of \$150, was set forth in his Wall Street speech late last month.

Sen. McGovern did not estimate the cost of his proposals in his formal statement, but aides provided them. He proposed:

● An increase in the Social Security benefits paid to widows from \$2.5 to 100 percent of their deceased husband's benefits. (Cost: \$1.1 billion).

● An increase in the amount of earnings elderly workers are allowed without reducing Social Security benefits. Under the plan, a single retired worker could earn as much as \$8,000 a year and still receive some benefits and a retired couple could earn more than \$11,000.

● A provision that men be eligible for reduced Social Security benefits at age 63 on the same basis now afforded to women. (Cost: no change).

● Retention of a cost-of-living adjustment that was voted into law this year to make sure the income supplement program would be "inflation-proof."

In addition, he said that he favored immediate expansion of Medicare to cover needed out-of-hospital prescription drugs. He also proposed the termination of the monthly charge for doctors' bills under Medicare. This would cost \$1.4 billion, aides estimated.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 21 (WP).—Vice-President Agnew turned to the attack yesterday, describing Sen. George McGovern's proposals for a 35-percent defense budget cut as "frightening" and "isolating."

In a speech reminiscent of Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey's verbal assault on Sen. McGovern in the California primary campaign, Mr. Agnew said that the defense slashes advocated by Sen. McGovern would simultaneously imperil U.S. defenses abroad and employment at home.

"Secretary of Defense [Melvin R.] Laird has called the McGovern proposals a 'white flag of surrender,'" he said. "The very thought of the United States retreating, unilaterally, to such a position of weakness and isolationism makes our allies shudder—especially small countries dependent upon our commitment to their freedom and our belief in their right of self-determination."

Mr. Agnew reminded his luncheon audience of 1,000 service club members that Sen. McGovern had promised to cancel the X-15 fighter as part of his defense reductions. The plane is built by McDonnell Douglas plant in St. Louis.

Mr. Agnew contended that the defense cutbacks proposed by Sen. McGovern would throw 1,000,000 Americans out of work, but the thrust of his speech was directed to the contention that Sen. McGovern's defense plan would so weaken this country that it would "leave no adequate response but nuclear war if United States interests and United States friends anywhere are threatened."

Mr. Agnew also defended President Nixon's policy in Vietnam and assailed Sen. McGovern for proposing immediate withdrawal from the war.

German Air Fare Rise  
COLOGNE, Sept. 21 (Reuters).—The West German national airline, Lufthansa, said yesterday that it would increase its fares for domestic flights by 8 percent on Nov. 1.



EXPLOSIVE SPEECH—Sen. George McGovern displaying anti-personnel bombs that he said were being used against North Vietnam during strong anti-war speech in Philadelphia Wednesday. He said these bombs were "capable of doing nothing but tearing human flesh," and that we are "standing off at a safe distance and raining the terrible technology of death on helpless people below."

## 2 Workers, McGovern Argue His Policy On War, Amnesty

By Douglas E. Koelander

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 21 (NYT).—Sen. George McGovern engaged yesterday in a sharp debate about his policies on amnesty and the Vietnam war with two workers as he toured the huge Western Electric Co. plant here.

A little more than halfway through a handshaking visit with many of the 9,500 workers at the plant, which manufactures telephone switching systems, the Democratic presidential candidate was confronted by Don Gischler, 30 years old, who said he was a registered Democrat who had voted for Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama in 1968, and by Carl Bitler, 33, who said that he was a Republican.

The exchange, unusual in this campaign in which Mr. McGovern has been largely cheered for his opposition to the Vietnam war, went like this:

Mr. Gischler: "How come you want amnesty for traitors?"  
Sen. McGovern: "I don't."  
Mr. Gischler: "That's not the way I understand it."  
Sen. McGovern: "I'm not for traitors."

Mr. Gischler: "Well, the people that let this country won't fight for Vietnam and for America."  
Sen. McGovern: "They don't believe in the war."  
Mr. Gischler: "That's right."  
Sen. McGovern: "We hung German officers at the end of World War II... interrupted at this point."

Mr. Gischler: (pointing to a POW bracelet, with a name on it, that he was wearing). "This man right here is a prisoner of war."  
Sen. McGovern: "That's right. And Nixon's keeping him in jail by keeping this war going."

Mr. Gischler: "Well, I don't believe that."  
Sen. McGovern: "Well, he is. That's... interrupted again."  
Mr. Gischler: "I'm a Vietnam veteran."

Sen. McGovern: "He's been there since 1967. What's Nixon done to get him out?"  
Mr. Gischler: "He's trying to get him out."

Sen. McGovern: "How? By bombing the hell out of people?"  
Mr. Gischler: "Right. He should have bombed a hell of a lot more out of them."

Sen. McGovern: "Well, listen, do you think that's going to get the prisoners out?"  
Mr. Gischler: "I do. That's right."

Sen. McGovern: "How do you think they got in prison in the first place?"  
Mr. Gischler: "I think it will get them out of prison. Every one of them."

Sen. McGovern: "Why?"  
Mr. Gischler: "To show them we have power over here and not just a funky second-rate... (here Sen. McGovern interrupts as man finishes sentence)... country."

Sen. McGovern: "Do you think it works?"  
Mr. Gischler: "Yes, I do think it works."

Sen. McGovern: "Well, what's happening?"  
Mr. Gischler: "It worked in World War II against Japan."  
Sen. McGovern: "That man stayed in prison ever since 1947."

Mr. Gischler: "That's right. My wife wears one [POW bracelet], too."  
Sen. McGovern: "Well, what is... [as man keeps talking about bracelets and conversation becomes unintelligible for a moment]."  
Sen. McGovern: "I'm talking about recognizing that we shouldn't be backing a corrupt dictator to Saigon."  
Mr. Gischler: (first phrase unintelligible)... "The only way you can get us out by surrendering, we don't want you."

## Agnew Slip May Have Forced Nixon to Order Grain Probe

By E. W. Kenworthy

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (NYT).—A misstatement by Vice-President Agnew apparently led President Nixon yesterday to order an FBI investigation into the sale of 400 million bushels of wheat to the Soviet Union.

Tuesday, in Minneapolis, Mr. Agnew said at a news conference that President Nixon had ordered the FBI to investigate the sales to determine whether grain exporters had made windfall profits out of it.

The Vice-President said that the investigation was "in progress." However, an FBI spokesman in Washington said that no request for such an investigation had been received.

Yesterday, Ron Ziegler, the White House press secretary, said that the President had ordered an FBI investigation to determine whether exporters had made "illegal excess profits."

According to sources on Capitol Hill, the President, until Mr. Agnew had made his statement, had had no intention of ordering such an investigation.

Complete Surprise  
Following Mr. Ziegler's statement at his noon press briefing, Rep. John Melcher, D. Mont., a member of a House Agriculture subcommittee that has held three days of hearings into possible windfall profits by the exporters, said in an interview:

"I have been told that the Vice-President's announcement came as a complete surprise to the White House, but that a decision was made, with the Department of Agriculture agreeing, that he had to be taken off the hook and backed up."

"We again have a situation where the dog has picked his own fleas as in the Watergate case."

"Regardless of the merits of President Nixon's investigating President Nixon's U. S. Department of Agriculture, the report will lack credibility. A better approach would be an investigation directed by a blue-ribbon panel."

Sources here and other sources with Vice-President Agnew said yesterday that he had asked Casner W. Weinberger, director of the Office of Management and Budget who also was in Minneapolis Tuesday, what he should say at the news conference if asked about charges of "windfall profits" by exporters.

Suggestion Sticks  
According to these sources, Mr. Weinberger suggested several things and then added facetiously that he might tell reporters that the FBI was looking into it since it has a "business practices division." Evidently, these sources said, this stuck in the Vice-President's mind.

A source here said that at a morning conference of Agriculture Secretary Earl L. Butts with his aides, the secretary was somewhat appalled at what Mr. Agnew had said, but it was decided that it was necessary to "cover up" for him. Hence, this source said, Mr. Ziegler's confirmation.

Mr. Ziegler said yesterday that an investigation currently being conducted by the Department of Agriculture into the sales "has turned up no impropriety whatsoever." He apparently was referring to an investigation by the Commodity Exchange Authority.

Nevertheless, Mr. Ziegler continued, Secretary Butts had suggested to the White House yesterday, specifically to John Ehrlichman (presidential assistant for domestic affairs) that the Department of Justice look into the matter "because of the charges made on the campaign trail."

This was apparently a reference to charges by Sen. George McGovern, the Democratic presidential nominee, that farmers in the early-harvest states of Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas, not having been informed of the needs of the Soviet Union for wheat because of a bad crop year and the magnitude of Soviet purchases, had sold wheat in July at \$1.32 a bushel only to discover a few weeks later that farmers farther north were getting 40 cents more a bushel.

Consequently, Mr. Ziegler said, Mr. Ehrlichman passed Mr. Butts's suggestion to the President, and the Justice Department was asked by the President to have the FBI inquire into whether "illegal excess profits" were made by the six principal exporters, whether "any impropriety" was involved or "did any government official become involved."

He said his action meant that it would be impossible to bring the civil proceedings to trial before the November election.

The possibility exists that the criminal trial of seven indicted by a federal grand jury for the June 17 break-in could begin before the election.

The three civil cases involved are a \$3.2 million damage suit against the Republicans brought by former Democratic National Chairman Lawrence P. O'Brien, a \$5 million countersuit filed by Maurice H. Stans, chief fundraiser for President Nixon's reelection committee, and a \$5 million libel suit by Mr. Stans against Mr. O'Brien.

Mr. Shriver confirmed a statement in Washington by Henry Kimelman, the finance chairman of the Democratic ticket headed by Sen. George McGovern, who said no Kennedy money had been received by the last filing date, Aug. 31. He added that to his knowledge none has come in from the Kennedy family since.

"We hope to get some contributions from the Kennedys," Mr. Kimelman said. "We would welcome it. I can't think of anything we'd rather have. But we haven't received any."

Mr. Kimelman was responding to a demand by Clark MacGregor, the Republican campaign director, who called on the McGovern-Shriver headquarters to "come clean" on Kennedy money in the campaign.

Mr. MacGregor said that it was "inconceivable that the Kennedy family has not made substantial contributions to the McGovern-Shriver campaign." He said Sen. McGovern "owes the American people an immediate accounting of how these funds have been deposited and spent."

Mr. Kimelman said, "We have made our accounting of every single contribution since this campaign began" and Mr. MacGregor should "come clean on where they got the \$10 million slush fund they're keeping secret."

"It may be inconceivable to Mr. MacGregor, but he has great trouble with concepts, you know," Mr. Shriver said in Chicago. "He's still a politician from Minnesota and he's representing a candidate—President Nixon—who's got \$10 million in slush funds, and the President refused to say who gave him the \$10 million."

The high court remanded the case back to the lower courts for resentencing.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled on June 29 that the death penalty constitutes "a cruel and unusual punishment" and was barred by the U.S. Constitution.

## Nixon's Armor-Plated Car Dented In Collision With a Bike Rider

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP).—President Nixon's new five-ton, armor-plated limousine has come out second best in a collision with a bicycle. The president was not in his car at the time.

After the collision yesterday, the bicycle rider, Orville Jackson, 32, of Washington, reported no damage, while the police said the \$500,000 Lincoln Continental limousine was damaged on the left rear fender and doors. Total damage was put at more than \$100.

Mr. Jackson, a student, was shaken up and later examined at a hospital. He said that five policemen came to the hospital to give him a ticket for falling to stay in his lane of traffic.

The collision occurred as both the car and the bicycle were turning into a service station.

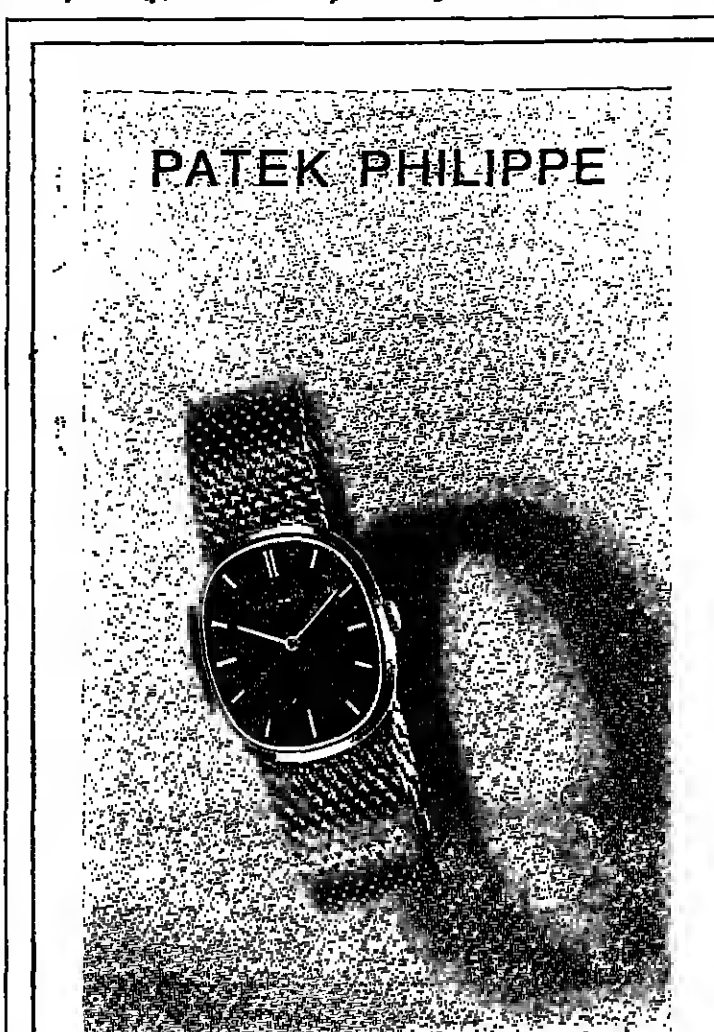
Mr. Jackson said he quickly realized that the car was occupied by Secret Service agents.

"You know," he said, "that car had four radios, and these guys had guns sticking out of their coats."

New York Opens Corruption Fight

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (Reuters).—New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller has named Maurice Nadjari special prosecutor to head New York City's five district attorneys in an effort to combat corruption in the criminal justice system—from the policeman on the beat to the court bench.

Mr. Nadjari, a veteran prosecutor who recently acted as counsel to a state-appointed commission that investigated New York City government, plans to engage 60 lawyers and 120 investigators to assist him.



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## Shriver Says the Kennedys Have Not Given to Campaign

CHICAGO, Sept. 21 (AP).—Sargent Shriver said yesterday that although he is a Kennedy in-law, none of the Kennedy family, except possibly his wife, has given any money to the Democratic national campaign in which he is running for vice-president.

Mr. Shriver confirmed a statement in Washington by Henry Kimelman, the finance chairman of the Democratic ticket headed by Sen. George McGovern, who said no Kennedy money had been received by the last filing date, Aug. 31. He added that to his knowledge none has come in from the Kennedy family since.

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Sen. McGovern: "Why?"  
Mr. Gischler: "To show them we have power over here and not just a funky second-rate... (here Sen. McGovern interrupts as man finishes sentence)... country."

Sen. McGovern: "Do you think it works?"  
Mr. Gischler: "Yes, I do think it works."

Sen. McGovern: "Well, what's happening?"  
Mr. Gischler: "It worked in World War II against Japan."  
Sen. McGovern: "That man stayed in prison ever since 1947."

Mr. Gischler: "That's right. My wife wears one [POW bracelet], too."  
Sen. McGovern: "Well, what is... [as man keeps talking about bracelets and conversation becomes unintelligible for a moment]."  
Sen. McGovern: "I'm talking about recognizing that we shouldn't be backing a corrupt dictator to Saigon."

Mr. Gischler: (first phrase unintelligible)... "The only way you can get us out by surrendering, we don't want you."

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# Senate Unit Votes Social-Security Tax Rise

By Marjorie Hunter

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (NYT).—The Senate Finance Committee voted yesterday to increase Social Security taxes by about \$8 billion to finance an array of new benefits for the nation's elderly and disabled.

The action came as the committee neared final approval of a bill enhancing both welfare and Social Security and Medicare programs.

The long-stalled bill is expected to reach the Senate floor next week. However, a major fight already has developed over welfare-reform provisions and the outlook for final floor action is uncertain.

The new benefits for selective groups—such as widows, the

disabled and long-term low-paid workers—would be on top of the 20-percent, across-the-board cash increase approved by Congress in June for the nation's 27.8 million Social Security beneficiaries.

That 20-percent increase became effective on Sept. 1, and will be reflected in checks to be mailed out early in October.

Action in June

The estimated \$6 billion in tax increases approved by the committee yesterday also would be on top of increases approved by Congress in June to finance the 20 percent benefit rise.

The earlier tax increase, scheduled to go into effect in January, will boost the payroll tax rate from 5.2 to 5.5 percent for employer and employee alike, and the wage base on which the

tax is paid will rise from \$9,000 to \$10,800, with still another wage base increase to \$12,000 a year later.

Thus, even without the tax increases approved by the committee yesterday, Social Security taxes will rise next January from the present \$468 to \$584 for anyone earning \$10,800 or more a year. For anyone earning \$12,000 or more by January, 1974, the tax will rise to \$680 a year.

The additional taxes now proposed by the committee would come entirely from a rise in the tax rate, with no further change in the wage base on which taxes are paid.

As approved by committee, the tax rate, payable by both employer and employee, would rise from 5.5 to 6 percent, effective in January.

The proposed increased taxes would be used to finance the following:

• Extending Medicare coverage to about 1.5 million persons receiving Social Security disability benefits, effective July 1.

• Extending Medicare coverage to certain prescription drugs—the so-called "life maintenance" drugs—used by chronically ill older persons not in hospitals. Patients would pay \$1 a prescription.

• Increasing widows' cash benefits from the present 33.5 percent of husband's benefits to 100 percent, effective in January. This would affect about 3.5 million widows.

• Providing extra cash benefits to persons who stay on the job after age 65, effective in January. Benefits would be increased by 1 percent for each year a person continued working—but delaying retirement pay—after age 65.

• Providing minimum Social Security benefits of \$200 a month for individuals (\$300 for couples) who have worked in covered employment at least 30 years but at relatively low-paying jobs. It also would provide lesser amounts, ranging from \$80 to \$190 a month, for those working more than 17 years.

Administration officials have urged the Finance Committee to drop some of these selective benefits on the grounds that they would be too costly and would require excessive Social Security taxes.

Some of these selective benefits were included in a House-passed bill. However, the 20 percent, across-the-board benefit approved separately by Congress last summer absorbed the financial resources to which the House had keyed the selective benefits.

Safety Unit Approved

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (WP).—In other congressional developments yesterday:

• The House approved a bill creating an independent agency to set safety standards for—and if necessary ban from the market—consumer products ranging from lawn mowers to popguns.

The major bill was passed, 318 to 50, after opponents abandoned their expected attempts, backed by the Nixon administration, to make the agency a part of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. They feared they would lose badly and that Democrats would feel released from a commitment to stick with the House bill in conference with the Senate.

A broader Senate-passed bill would take the Food and Drug Administration out of HEW and make it part of the independent regulatory agency.

The House bill would make uniform and greatly expand federal machinery for protecting consumers from dangerous products. Exempted from coverage of the act are tobacco, insecticides, firearms, food and drugs and motor vehicles. All are covered by other laws.

• The Senate, acting on three separate health fronts, approved bills to immediately ban production and sale of livestock feed containing DDT, a growth stimulant that causes cancer in laboratory animals; establish health-maintenance organizations to provide mental health and dental care, as well as a wide range of other types of medical services, for persons prepaying a fixed annual fee under an open enrollment plan and authorizing spending of \$2.8 billion over two years for hospital-construction grants under the Hill-Burton Act and for seven other health programs.

Spanish Prince to Bonn

BONN, Sept. 21 (UPI).—Prince Juan Carlos, Spain's future king, will arrive in Bonn Monday to begin an official four-day visit to West Germany, the Spanish Embassy said today.

NASA Ponders Sex Problem In Long Flights

NICE, Sept. 21 (AP).—Sex in space is necessary on long missions and crews made up of men and women are being seriously considered, says Dr. Charles Berry of NASA.

Speaking at a round-table discussion at a convention on aerospace and space medicine, Dr. Berry said that the absence of normal heterosexual relations could create an intolerable emotional tension for crews on flights of a year or more.

"For missions of the Mars type, mixed crews must be seriously looked into," he said. "Morale has changed considerably in the United States and it would be entirely natural for future crews to have close relations with persons of the opposite sex."

'37 Spain Bomb Hurts 6

MIRAVALLS, Spain, Sept. 21 (UPI).—Six persons were injured by flying glass Tuesday and several buildings damaged when Spanish Army specialists exploded a 1,000-pound bomb dating from the civil war—and underestimated its power. The 35-year-old bomb was discovered during excavation work in this village near Bilbao, the official news agency Cifra said.

Dutch Queen in Belgrade

BRUSSELS, Sept. 21 (UPI).—Queen Juliana of the Netherlands and her husband, Prince Bernhard, arrived yesterday for the first visit by Dutch royalty to a Communist country. President Tito and his wife greeted the royal couple at Belgrade Airport.

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RETREAT—Throngs of noisy schoolchildren at a wildlife show in Perth, Australia, sent this tiny little northern native cat into hiding in a jar.

## Joint Work May Begin This Fall

### 30 Environmental Projects Agreed to by U.S. and Russia

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Sept. 21 (NYT).—The United States and the Soviet Union agreed today to undertake 30 projects on environmental protection for the cities, farms, rivers, lakes and air of both countries.

At a news conference after the three-day meeting of their new Joint Committee on Cooperation in the Field of Environmental Protection, Soviet and U.S. officials said that some projects would begin as early as November. If the projects develop as hoped, an American official said, in a year or so as many as several hundred scientists and specialists will be involved in joint studies on such problems as air and water pollution, oil spills, seismic research, the urban environment, pest management and atmospheric pollution because of supersonic transports.

The scientists involved will spend weeks or even months in each others' countries, officials said.

There was no indication, however, that the projects would go beyond cooperative research and commit both sides jointly to develop and apply safeguards to combat pollution.

Russell E. Train, chairman of the White House Council on Environmental Quality and chief U.S. delegate at the talks here, hailed today's agreement as a breakthrough in international cooperation on environmental problems. It extended the agreement signed on May 23 by President Nixon and President Nikolai V. Podgorny.

"We are trying to develop solutions by bringing our people together to work on projects as a team," Mr. Train said at the House of Representatives, a conference center. "This is the new element."

The chief Soviet delegate, Yevgeny K. Pyodov, head of the Hydrometeorological Service, praised the 20-page memorandum they signed as "a great beginning to be followed by active work for the benefit of both countries."

Among the specific projects in the accord were the following:

• Joint project for developing mathematical models on air pollution, leading to improved air control and management and using St. Louis and Leningrad as samples.

• A joint study of water pollution and its effects on marine life in lakes, using Lake Baikal in Siberia and both Lake Tahoe in California and Nevada and one of the Great Lakes as test areas.

• A similar study of water pollution in river basins, with the Delaware River and a still-to-be-designated Soviet river as sites. The Potomac River and a second Soviet site may be added later.

• Joint studies of urban environmental problems, comparing San Francisco and Atlanta with Leningrad and a second Soviet city. The first Soviet teams will visit the two U.S. cities this fall.

• Improvement of earthquake prediction methods with each side setting up equipment on the other's territory. The sample regions will be along the San Andreas Fault, a major California earthquake region, and in the cities of Gome and Dushanbe in the earthquake region of the Pamir Mountains in the central Asian republic of Tadzhikistan.

• A country aids, or harbors skyjacker, or is host to or aids terrorist groups who use air piracy as one of their prime weapons.

The Senate vote was 75 to 1 to send the bill to the House with Sen. Harold Hughes, D., Iowa, voting against. He said he objected only to the death penalty option.

The death sentence would be at the discretion of the jury if there is a skyjacking conviction. The other choice is a minimum sentence of 20 years.

In a 5 to 4 decision last June, the Supreme Court declared the death penalty, as now administered generally in the United States, to be unconstitutional. But the court left the door open for new death penalty laws that are applied uniformly.

The screening of all passengers would take place for at least a year with the federal government footing the bill for electronic weapons-detection devices.

At the end of the year, the Federal Aviation Administration would review the program and decide if to continue or modify it.

The new national terminal police force would be called the Air Transportation Security Force, a follow on the sky marshal program which has been abandoned and charges that it was ineffective.

The bill authorizes \$55 million a year for the force in federal money.

Full Confidence Cited

The President said it was dishonorable for Mr. Aranda to have worked at the Public Works Ministry in full confidence and to have accumulated documents, photographed them and distributed the photocopies when he left the ministry.

He called photocopying "one of the sicknesses of our time, which today violates administrative and political secrets, but tomorrow will violate business life, corporate life, family life, you can be sure of it."

He did not use the word

## Cool View On Summit By Pompidou

No 'Turning Point,'

French Leader Says

(Continued from Page 1)

likely reflected the visit here by Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's security adviser, six days ago. Mr. Pompidou said that French policy would be "not to mix in for fear of hurting." He said France supported peace and independence for the four countries of Indochina.

On other international affairs he condemned the Munich kidnappings and murders; and said there was "nothing worse than the taking of hostages." Still, he said there would "not be a solution to Palestinian terrorism unless a solution to the Palestinian problem is found."

He told a Spanish journalist that France supported Spanish entry into the Common Market "as soon as possible," but that there were still economic difficulties and that some countries had "political objections."

Sees Monetary Progress

Despite his negativity on the European summit, Mr. Pompidou said that his threats had had their effect and that work in the chancelleries picked up after June 2. He made a point of noting the monetary progress that had been made.

He said the German mark and Dutch florin were no longer floating and that the British pound would eventually return to fixed parity, that the notion of a joint European diet had been rejected, that the EEC agriculture policy had been saved, that capital controls were accepted in principle and that an embryonic intervention fund had been set up.

He also remarked that the 10 countries accepted the notion of coordinating their economies and he hinted strongly that this and more dramatic measures on the intervention fund could be results of the summit. "Who knows," he said. "If there was no summit, maybe the finances ministers would still be arguing."

But he said he "will not empty the summit of its substance by indicating today what my intentions are."

He did say, however, that prices and inflation would be discussed during the meeting, and that some European solution could be envisaged that would "get at the roots of the increase in the money mass."

He took a slap at former West German Finance Minister Karl Schiller, who he said had hoped to turn Germany into "an oasis of stability in an inflationary world." He said the world was "too international" for that. He said, finally, that the reduction of the inflationary rate in the United States would have a positive influence in Europe.

Danish Opposition

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 21 (AP).—Premier Jens Otto Krag said today Denmark would oppose and, if necessary, use its veto powers to keep Spain out of an enlarged European Economic Community.

The Danish leader was reacting to Mr. Pompidou's comments that he was in favor of membership for Spain.

In a statement, Mr. Krag recalled Denmark's steadfast opposition to Spain's admittance to the North Atlantic alliance and said his country's attitude to Spain's entry into the Common Market would be the same.

Aranda Surrenders Records As Pompidou Denounces Him

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Sept. 21 (NYT).—Gabriel Aranda, the former official who has set out to expose alleged corruption inside official circles, turned over 136 photocopies of documents to French justice today at the moment President Georges Pompidou was characterizing him on national television as unbalanced and dishonorable.

Despite Mr. Pompidou's reaction to the Aranda affair during his news conference and a warning to the French press to show "a little reserve in the face of this torrent of denunciations," he admitted that there were "here and there" officials who used their positions both immorally and illegally.

Mr. Aranda says that his documents, taken from 14 Public Works Ministry, incriminate 48 "public personalities." He handed them over to the investigating magistrate today.

Mr. Pompidou said that these officials, elected or not, "were punished, but warned the press that only the law could condemn them." Mr. Pompidou also said that he now believed that the various scandal campaigns were "organized," although he named no organization.

Secret of Plot

In an obvious attempt to show him as mentally unbalanced, Mr. Pompidou said that Mr. Aranda once had come to his office while he was prime minister and told a staff member that "he had found the secret of a huge plot Russia had been carrying out for 20 years."

His voice heavy with sarcasm, Mr. Pompidou said that Mr. Aranda had then gone to the U. S. Embassy with his news, then to the Soviet Embassy to send a letter to Nikita Khrushchev, telling the Soviet leader that he had discovered the Russian secret and told the Americans about it. In the letter, which Mr. Pompidou apparently knew all the details, Mr. Aranda asked to see Mr. Khrushchev to avoid a scandal.

Soon after, Mr. Pompidou continued, President John F. Kennedy was assassinated. "Mr. Aranda understood why," Mr. Pompidou said with a wink, "it was his dossier. He became afraid and he came back to us again. This time to ask for a permit to carry a gun. Those were my only indirect relations with Mr. Aranda."

DEATH NOTICE

Mr. John J. Rascovsky, Mr. and Mrs. Rascovsky and their children, Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Schrago, Mr. and Mrs. Schrago and all the family regret to announce the death of Mrs. RASCOSKY, nee Mariette Schrago, their daughter, grandmother, sister and wife, on September 20, 1972, at age 64. Services will take place Sunday, September 24, 1972, at 2:00 p.m.



Pierre-Henri Simon

## P.-H. Simon

### 69, French Writer, Dies

PARIS, Sept. 21 (AP).—Pierre-Henri Simon, 69, a noted writer and critic who was a member of the French Academy, died yesterday after undergoing surgery.

Mr. Simon was a professor of the Catholic University of before World War II and at the School of Higher Studies, Ghent, Belgium. He was a professor of French literature at the University of Fribourg, Switzerland, from 1949 until 1957.

He had been literary critic of the Paris newspaper *Le Monde* since 1961. He also contributed articles to the *Tribune de Geneve*.

During the war, Mr. Simon was taken prisoner and was in concentration camps until liberation in 1945.

He wrote numerous prize-winning novels and essays.

Walter D. Fletcher

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (NYT).—Walter D. Fletcher, 76, a senior partner in the law firm of Dal, Polk Wardwell and a long-time leader in education and philanthropy, died yesterday in the University of Virginia Hospital in Charlottesville, Va.

Dorothy Wright Liebes

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (NYT).—Dorothy Wright Liebes, 72, prize-winning textile designer whose fabrics were exhibited in museums and won recognition around the world, died yesterday.

Ida Kellner

CHICAGO, Sept. 21 (AP).—Ida Kellner, 83, a violinist and the first woman to play in a major U.S. orchestra, died yesterday. Mrs. Kellner was assistant concertmaster of the Detroit Symphony in the 1920s.

Before World War I, she played with the Dresden Symphony Orchestra in her native Germany.

Henry L. Nunn

LA JOLLA, Calif., Sept. 21 (AP).—Henry L. Nunn, 94, co-founder of the Nunn-Bush Shoe Co. of Milwaukee and its president until 1960, died Friday at his home here.

The company drew national attention in 1935 when it negotiated a plan with its employees under which wages would be paid for 48 weeks a year, irrespective of production shutdowns. Twenty percent of gross sales were set aside weekly for this purpose.

In 1939, he announced an agreement to have two employee representatives on the company's board of directors. Another later innovation, welcomed by employees since pay was geared to sales, was the hiring of a production efficiency expert, half of whose salary was paid by the union.

Gloria Grosvenor-Ottedal

OTTAWA, Sept. 21 (AP).—Gloria Grosvenor-Ottedal, 84, granddaughter of telephone inventor Alexander Graham Bell and wife of Trotfin Ottedal, Norwegian ambassador to Canada, died Tuesday night in Baddeck in Nova Scotia.

The Norwegian Embassy said that Mrs. Grosvenor-Ottedal had been suffering from cancer for about a year.

Baddeck was the summer home of Bell and is the location of a museum exhibiting many of his inventions.

Joaquin Hernandez-Armas

MIAMI, Sept. 21 (AP).—Joaquin Hernandez-Armas, Cuban ambassador to Mexico, died in Havana Tuesday after suffering a heart attack. Before his Mexican assignment, he was ambassador to Brazil, director of international organizations in the Cuban State Department and head of economical organizations in the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

Francis B. Goodwin

SPENCERPORT, N.Y., Sept. 21 (AP).—Retired U.S. Army Col. Francis B. Goodwin, 63, who directed all ordnance operations in the Normandy invasion of World War II, died Monday after suffering a heart attack. Col. Goodwin retired in 1963 after serving 35 years in the Army.

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## Leu Bars Is' Plan Coalition

### Uncees Proposal raffy Plot?

Craig R. Whitney  
Sept. 21 (NYT).—Premier Van Thieu rejected the Sept. 11 Communist proposal for a three-part government in South Vietnam.

He said that any political arrangement in South Vietnam must be determined by the Vietnamese people themselves without foreign interference. He was believed to have rejected the Communist proposal because it was essentially a continuation of the earlier ones. We seriously warn the Communists against interfering in internal affairs of South Vietnam and against leading a Communist takeover by force, he said.

Thieu's speech was made at Hanoi and has been several times over the radio.

Communist Plot? People and army of South Vietnam see clearly the traitorous Communist, the traitor and lackey, a traitor is being applauded by portunist elements who are in exile and calling for a third force.

Sept. 11 proposal called for a provisional government to be drawn up by the Communist, the Thieu administration, and from political forces in South Vietnam, including those who, for reasons, have to live in Hanoi, however, said: "We should start with an end in mind and not a beginning without a withdrawal of all troops from the North."

Things remain to be done now and Tet (the lunar New Year) First, the army should be the initiative and express present victories to the enemy, and secondly, the Communist cadres be annihilated. In the Quang Tri, alone, the Communists killed 27,123 killed and 5 tanks and armored cars. With the capture of Tri City last weekend, he offensive had been to failure.

## is Parley 160th Session; Progress Seen

IS, Sept. 21 (AP).—A over the Viet Cong plan to split the regime in Saigon at the 160th session of the 160th Vietnam peace talks. Each side accused the other of prolonging the war. Continued stalemate seemed to have no progress was in the latest round of talks between presidential envoys Henry Kissinger and Polihuro member Le Duc St Friday.

Ambassador William J. told the Communists he Viet Cong "require" an American pullout, designation of Saigon President Nguyen Van Thieu and for a coalition government. "I lead 'neither to peace self-determination for the Vietnamese population," he said, "nor the Communist declaration of 'illogical, impractical and contradictory."

## Chief Makes 1974 ulation Year

ED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 21.—Secretary-General Waldheim yesterday proclaimed 1974 "World Population Year" at a news conference. A year 127 million children, each year 9.5 million of school age and each 9 million reach age 65, totals are likely to rise in the years ahead as more adults swell the ranks of the parents and improved care advances life expectancy.

## Basque Is Killed, Two Others to France, Get Asylum

From Wire Dispatches  
IPLONA, Spain, Sept. 21.—Today hampered a search group of Basque extremists to escape across the Pyrenees to France after a shootout with Spanish police.

Basque was killed in the near the mountain village of Iruya yesterday. Police said there was no way of knowing whether any other members of the six-man group had.

Police identified the dead as a Bilbao law student, Luis Aranguren Mugica, 21, leader member of the military of the separatist organization Euzko Askatasuna (ETA), which is fighting the secession of the Basque region from Spain. Mr. Aranguren was one of four men wanted in connection with the killing of a policeman in a



COMING BACK—South Vietnam civilians on bicycles and motorcycles crossing river in Que Son district recently to search for personal belongings after the area was recaptured by government troops. Span crossing river was destroyed in fighting.

## In Attempt to Block Supplies From North

### U.S. Mining Waterways Below the DMZ

By Craig R. Whitney

SAIGON, Sept. 21 (NYT).—U.S. planes have been mining the coastal rivers and canals of northern Quang Tri Province, just below the Demilitarized Zone, to prevent the North Vietnamese from moving supplies across the

border by boat, a senior U.S. Air Force officer has disclosed. This is believed to be the first U.S. mining of waterways in South Vietnam. The officer said the mining was begun after aerial reconnaissance indicated that the North Vietnamese, in trying to prevent last

weekend's recapture of Quang Tri City, had moved supplies not only on the roads from the DMZ but also by boat.

The disclosure—with President Nguyen Van Thieu's assertion during a visit to the northern front yesterday that the area of Dong Ha north of Quang Tri City would be "sacrificed" as a battleground—indicated that it would be a long time before the 320,000 people who once lived in Quang Tri Province would be allowed to return.

Mined Since May  
North Vietnamese ports and waterways have been mined since last May 8, when President Nixon said he was taking "decisive action" against the Communist offensive, which began March 30.

The bulk of the U.S. air effort recently has been directed against the Communist's long-range artillery, which has been firing at Quang Tri City all summer. Senior Air Force officers said that more than 115 of these guns had been destroyed in and just north of Quang Tri since the offensive began. The guns can fire six rounds a minute and have a range of 19 miles.

Other U.S. officials indicated that the summer-long campaign that finally succeeded in retaking Quang Tri City had resulted in heavy casualties for the South Vietnamese marines and paratroopers.

They said that South Vietnamese forces had 36,000 men killed and 90,000 wounded in the fighting since the enemy offensive began.

In June, however, the same officials said the figures were 30,000 killed and 80,000 wounded. Not all the fighting has been in Quang Tri Province, but the heaviest continuous battle of the summer was concentrated there.

North Vietnamese casualties in the same period were estimated to have risen from 70,000 killed to more than 100,000, the officials said.

## Bill Would Ban Trips to Nations At War With U.S.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP).—A law banning unauthorized trips by Americans to enemy nations is being proposed by the House Internal Security Committee chairman in the wake of actress Jaze Fonda's Hanoi broadcasts to U.S. servicemen.

Under the bill, offered yesterday by Rep. Richard H. Ichord, D., Mo., it would be a felony, punishable by up to 10 years in prison and a \$10,000 fine, for anyone to make an unauthorized visit to a nation at war with the United States.

This measure, an amendment to the 1950 Internal Security Act, would let the President authorize such travel when he deems it is in the national interest. Rep. Ichord said the bill is aimed at actions such as those of Miss Fonda and others who, "like her, have traveled to Hanoi to publicly demonstrate their sympathy for the enemy in a bitter and prolonged undeclared war in Southeast Asia."

Committee sources said the Justice Department apparently has no case against Miss Fonda under existing law. A department official met privately with the committee yesterday but refused to discuss details of the department's probe.

Finnish Regime Wins  
HELSINKI, Sept. 21 (AP).—The three-week-old Finnish coalition government today survived easily its first vote of confidence. Three opposition parties, Communists, Conservatives and Agrarians, each proposed motions on the government's old-age pension policy. The government has 107 of the 200 seats in parliament.

## London Flights Halted For 3 Hours by Fog

LONDON, Sept. 21 (UPI).—Dense morning fog closed London's Heathrow Airport for more than three hours today, packing terminal buildings with delayed passengers and snarling air traffic throughout Europe. One wing of an Air France Boeing-727 touched the ground today as it touched down at Gatwick Airport in fog. A wing flap was damaged, but the pilot was able to straighten the plane and land it safely.

## How North Vietnamese Live With the Bombing

(Continued from Page 1)

teenth-century style hand labor. A man with a sledge hammer breaks big stones into little ones for the roadbed and stockpiles various-sized rocks for quick highway repairs. Women with pairs of baskets on their shoulders carry earth and mud for the repair jobs. Other women pack stones into place to fill a hole by hand.

Or Cars, Too

Or cars carry repair materials, sacks of rice and drums of oil and gasoline, as much as two tons to the road. A modern touch is the use of salvaged truck wheels. The rubber tires and ball bearings make the loads easier to pull, and the big yellow oxen sometimes even trot.

At the Dao River, actually a broad canal one-third the width of the Mississippi River, one of the highway bridges has been wrecked by well-placed bombs. An excellent pontoon bridge already has been built in its place. Our old Russian Volga sedan crosses at 15 miles an hour after a wait for a woman sentry to get a telephone call that the one-way traffic is reversed and wave us on.

The bridge rests on a line of scow-shaped barges, formed from two sheet metal halves, each about the size and shape of the back of a dump truck, bolted together end to end. These are anchored by steel cables against the six or seven-knot current. Parallel steel beams run across the row of pontoons and are topped by crosswise boards to form the bridge surface.

At each end are spare pontoons and stacks of steel beams and boards, ready to build a substitute bridge if this one is knocked out. Roadside construction of these pontoons is a common sight, where a gang of men and women can be seen with a stack of sheet steel and a welding torch, putting them together one at a time.

At another collapsed bridge, one of North Vietnam's simple ferries takes trucks and cars across six or eight at a time, with a horde of pedestrians and bicyclists filling in empty places. The ferry is a steel barge, with a hand-operated, counter-weighted ramp at each end. It is powered by a small diesel riverboat chained to one side.

Moving Out

Night falls, and modern forklifts begin to load crates and oil drums aboard the trucks. Drivers gun their engines, and the trucks begin pulling out into the highway to begin the trip south.

Chinese-built jeeps and buses begin to appear on the road. Be-

fore long, motor traffic in each direction is moving at the rate of three or four a minute, going 30 to 40 miles an hour.

Most run with shielded headlights or by the dim glow of special green headlights. Palm branches cover metal racks extending out over most of the windshields to prevent a stray beam of light from being reflected up to a U.S. bomber. Buses are painted with elaborate camouflage patterns.

A whistle sounds, and there is the chug of a steam engine. The night train from Nam Dinh pulls into sight, carrying 13 passenger cars to Hanoi.

The train is hidden out in the countryside during the day," says one of the escorts. "We wouldn't want it in the station in the daytime."

After dark, he says, it goes into the ruined train station, picks up its passengers, and makes the trip to Hanoi. He says that another train runs all the way to Vinh, 165 miles south of Hanoi, with occasional interruptions when the bombs find their mark. He says that this main line used to run all the way to Saigon but that the stretch south of Vinh has not operated since the Communist Viet Minh forces tore up the tracks in the war against the French in the early 1950s.

The occasional huge SAM missiles that have been seen parked under the trees also have been pulled out and are being hauled up and down the highway. The big finned rockets, two feet in diameter and perhaps 20 feet long, are on light two-wheel mobile launchers fitted with some sort of fuel tank and are hauled by truck or even a jeep.

Cheap and Mobile

The SAM launchers appear surprisingly mobile, as well as surprisingly cheap. The simple steel frames could be put together for a few hundred dollars apiece at the side of the road, same as the pontoons.

These and other observations in Hanoi and in traveling 750 miles on trips south and east of the capital have led to the clear impression that North Vietnam has learned to live with the bombing.

The North Vietnamese response involves first of all the dispersal of everything essential to operating the economy and carrying on the war. Arms, food, industry, schools, essential services—all are spread out along the roads and through the villages. The country is one vast warehouse and factory. It affords a poor target, unless the entire country is to be considered a target for saturation bombing.

Camouflage and shelter are another part of the response. An official said that the trees that line every highway and back road were mostly planted since 1964 for two purposes—to conceal trucks and supplies from the air raids that some day would come, and to provide lumber for new houses once the war was over. Another official doubted that the bombing was foreseen and said not all the trees would have to be cut down, but he conceded that they served both purposes.

Bomb shelters are everywhere. Huge caves line the bases of the strangely shaped mountains that jut up from the rice paddies, many with industrial machinery visible inside.

Offices and shops and hotels have big group shelters, vaulted concrete rooms 18 or 15 feet below surface.

And there are probably millions of individual bomb shelters, manholes dug in the sidewalk and parks of the cities and along every roadside through the country. They are plain dirt in the country. In the city they are lined with concrete and fitted with concrete lids—enough to protect from anything but a direct hit.

Improvisation

An official said there were at least two shelters for each person in the country—one at his home, another at his place of work, and some more en route.

Still another part of North Vietnam's response to the bombing is a make-do system of continually improvising to solve problems. Stacks of four-inch or five-inch pipe seen along the highway are probably part of one of the pipelines used to carry oil and gasoline from China now that a U.S. blockade cuts off sea shipments. There is no sign of a gasoline shortage or even of any efforts at conservation of fuel.

One of the escorts says that each ferry or pontoon bridge has two or even three spares ready in case of bomb hits.

Nor does his country rely on the single north-south highway route, he says. He tells of alternative back roads that form a parallel system all the way to South Vietnam—"not as smooth or as fast as this, but usable if necessary."

A bithinker says he can make it to Vinh in three days if the bombing is not too heavy. If the bombing is bad, it could take two weeks or more. A primary bombing target has been the central electric power station in Hanoi. It has been hit repeatedly, and the power often is off in much of the capital.

But on an early morning walk

near my hotel, I heard the pock-a-pock-a-pock of a diesel engine. In the lobby of an office building stood a big portable Chinese or Russian generator. Big cables snaked out of the door and along the street to the essential operations that had to be kept going.

For the rest, when the electricity goes off, they are ready to use gasoline lanterns, kerosene lamps and candles.

Next: An interview with Premier Pham Van Dong.

## Nixon Signs Bill Aiding Widows of Retired Military

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (UPI).—President Nixon signed into law today legislation providing the first real survivor benefits for widows and orphans of retired military personnel.

Retirement pay in the past generally has ended when the retiree died. Under the new law, survivors will continue to draw up to 55 percent of what the retiree was paid.

Congress drafted the law after learning that many survivors of retired military men—some of them widows of high-ranking officers—had been left almost destitute.

"It is too often overlooked that America's military families serve our country in as real a way as do the men and women in uniform," Mr. Nixon said. "They share the sacrifices and hardships of duty as well as its satisfactions and glory."

The new law gives military personnel the same survivor benefit privileges enjoyed by federal civil servants. Both the military personnel and the taxpayers will contribute to a fund to finance the new benefits.

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## All in favor, say aye.

Last week the Harris poll reported that 55% of our fellow Americans favor the "continued heavy bombing of North Vietnam".

Are bombs now as American as apple pie?

We were warned of that sickening possibility by Senator George McGovern when he said,

"It is not possible to teach an entire generation to bomb and destroy others in an undeclared, unjustified, unending war without paying a terrible price in the derangement of our society."

This one man has spoken out against the war for 10 years. It is time America listened. Help us carry his voice across the country.

Here is an opportunity to put your money where your conscience is.

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## Murder by Mail

The recent series of incidents involving the dispatch of explosive devices in the mail—which has already caused one death—is more than an example of perverted ingenuity, more than just another aspect of the cycle of reprisals that marks the present stage of the war in the Middle East. To an even greater extent than the abuse of international airways and their depots for acts of terror, bombs in the post are an offense against one of the most sensitive and important means of linking the peoples of the world.

Thus they give dramatic and tragic point to Secretary-General Waldheim's warning to the General Assembly of the risk of "steady erosion, through indiscriminate violence, of the already tenuous structure of international law, order and behavior, in which innocent people, often completely unconnected with the issues involved, will increasingly become victims."

Mr. Waldheim recognizes, as everyone must, that terror is a "very complex phenomenon," that its roots often "lie in misery, frustration, grievance and despair so deep that men are prepared to sacrifice human lives, including their own, in the attempt to effect radical changes." It is also argued, on behalf of the terrorists, that they do less damage, in quantitative terms, than nations which war against nations, or against segments of their own people.

The difference between the latter "institutionalized" violence and that which arises from private groups and individuals is that in war, foreign or civil, a government assumes responsibility for the acts committed by its agents. The source of the violence is known and means do exist—however inadequately they may function—for imposing restraints

or holding the guilty accountable. But how, except through the processes of criminal law, can a secret band of assassins be controlled? How can there be negotiations with extremists whose very existence implies that what they are fighting for is non-negotiable, unacceptable to any majority that now exists?

It is against this concept of private war that the world community must gird itself, and must recognize that those governments which encourage, or even merely tolerate, such activities are themselves evading a responsibility, and threatening the whole structure of trade, communications, intercourse on every plane, that alone can make life on this troubled planet endurable for any government, any system, any people.

Not many today would accept the concept of international order set forth in Rudyard Kipling's fantasy of the year 2000, in which the "Aerial Board of Control," through its regulation of "traffic and all it implies," actually rules the world. But the threat posed by international terrorism to "traffic and all it implies" is real enough, and the traffic vital enough, for the United Nations to consider, seriously and urgently, Mr. Waldheim's proposal to take up the issue.

Without some international agreement on this, international agreements on almost everything else, whether in regard to territory, cultural and economic exchanges, or the innocent passage of any person or thing from one country to another will be violated. With such an agreement, improvement in every field of world relations might be advanced, not only by the restriction of terror, but by providing practice and precedent in a workable and essential area of global cooperation.

## Israel's Risks

"Only by daring to take risks for the sake of our country and our rights can the danger be overcome and eliminated," Premier Golda Meir told her parliament last week. Subjected to continuing terrorist onslaught, Israel has now launched a campaign of direct military action focused on the training and command centers of Palestinian guerrilla activity in Lebanon and Syria.

These actions are indeed risky, for Israel itself and for the Middle East, delicately poised always between fire and cease-fire. The governments of Syria, Egypt and Libya have now threatened to "retaliate" for any Israeli actions against their territory, while the shaky Lebanese are perilously squeezed between their own pro and anti-Palestinian factions.

The Israeli raids have not been massive reprisals arising from fury or frustration at terrorist assaults. Rather, according to reports from the scene, they seem to have been carefully and specifically targeted against the guerrilla bases. This is of course all to the good, but whether these swift displays of force will serve any long-term purpose is another and quite open question. They obviously could not forestall the terrorist killing of an Israeli diplomat in London by a bomb sent through the mails. King Hussein was finally able to crush the guerrilla infrastructure in Jordan two years ago, but it is one thing for an Arab government to maintain consistent pressure in its own ter-

ritory and another for the uprooting job to be done by a foreign army. Furthermore, as the United States has learned over the painful years in Vietnam, destruction of bridges and bombardments of assumed base areas is not necessarily an effective way of coping with an irregular or guerrilla force.

The extremist Palestinian organizations, with their designs for random terror across the world, are a liability to the Arab governments as much as they are a danger to Israel, and their disruptive power must be curbed if there are to be any moves toward peace in the Middle East. The Soviet Union, now reportedly shipping weapons to the guerrillas, should be held responsible along with Arab governments for the destructive encouragement which these groups are receiving.

But demolishing the Palestinian strike force is not solving the real Palestinian problem, and sooner, rather than later, Israel must show itself willing to take risks on the political issues as well as the military. As the other side of the current anti-guerrilla drive, Israel has the responsibility of proffering a political alternative to the displaced Palestinians whose intense grievance remains and who—up to now—have seen no means other than violence to gain an identity. The sooner the atmosphere can be restored to one of taking political risks for peace, the better for all in the Middle East and elsewhere.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Bonn's Early Election

Chancellor Willy Brandt has bowed to the inevitable in taking steps to dissolve West Germany's Bundestag 10 months before the expiration of its four-year term. The inability of his coalition of Social and Free Democrats to govern effectively, after crucial defections, had been demonstrated as long ago as April, when it failed to get the 1972 budget passed. It was illustrated again this week, when the government lost two important votes involving amendments to its pension reform package.

The government's current weakness does not necessarily portend an easy election victory in November for the opposition Christian Union parties, however. Brandt and Foreign Minister Walter Scheel, leader of the tiny Free Democratic party, will campaign on solid accomplishments in foreign policy, including friendship treaties with the Soviet Union and Poland, agreements expanding contacts between East and West Germans, and implementation of the four-

power pact aimed at bolstering West Berlin's security.

It seems doubtful that the opposition can win many votes with the charge that these achievements represent a sellout of German interests or surrender of German territory. Rainer Barzel, the Christian Democratic Union candidate for chancellor, is in no position to make this accusation in any event because his forces split three ways in the Bundestag vote on ratification of the treaties with Moscow and Warsaw last May.

The government appears much more vulnerable to the complaint that it has mismanaged the economy and failed to curb inflation. A bitter row over economic policy brought the resignation in July of Dr. Karl Schiller, economics and finance minister, and gave the opposition plenty of campaign ammunition. The election may hinge on how seriously West Germans regard an inflation rate that would be regarded as modest by most other Western countries.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 22, 1897

PARIS—In view of the general reopening of the Paris theatres next month, the Prefect of Police has sent a circular to the police commissaires relative to precautions against fire in places of amusement. The managers of theatres are again to be reminded that the alterations to their buildings recommended by the inspection committees must be carried out, otherwise their establishments will have to remain closed.

### Fifty Years Ago

September 22, 1922

PARIS—Even though she has the right to do many things, the strongest argument against smoking by woman is the fact that it simply does not become her. Does she want to lose her most precious possessions of grace and delicacy and cleanliness? Then let her smoke, chew, spit, swear, swap vile yams, run gambling joints and so on, just as millions of men do. But then, after that, will she be content with her vastly diminished destiny?



"If McGovern Wins, I'm Going Home and My Dad's Coming to Canada."

## Russia's Wheat Steal

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—The serious question to be asked about the wheat deal with Russia is not what the big exporting firms made financially. The serious question is what the United States as a whole gained diplomatically.

The central fact is that this country bailed the Soviet Union out of the tightest spot it has been in since the Cuba missile crisis. The evidence so far suggests that, in return President Nixon and Henry Kissinger got next to nothing.

The chief features of the wheat deal are not in doubt. Bad climatic conditions yielded a disastrous harvest in Russia this year. As a result the Soviet wheat crop this year was more than 20 percent below the crop last year.

### Serious Trouble

Unless the deficit was filled, the Soviet authorities would have been in serious trouble. Allotments of the country's basic foodstuffs would certainly have had to be cut back. Probably there would have been shortages in some areas. Perhaps the regime would have been obliged to ration or rationing or other highly unpopular measure.

As it happened, the Soviet authorities were spared these difficulties because they were able to meet their wheat deficit by purchases in the United States. Between July 1 and Sept. 1, the Russians bought about 10 million metric tons of American wheat from the big grain exporters.

The timing of these purchases is critical. Previous to July, the Russians had either not known or more likely masked—the true extent of their wheat shortage. In early spring, in conversations with Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butte and Secretary of Commerce Peter Peterson, the Soviet authorities had given the impression that their wheat shortage was not so bad—except perhaps in the area of feed grains.

When President Nixon went to Moscow at the end of May, the Russians were elaborately casual about their needs. They backed away from various wheat proffered deals in ways that suggested they were not in desperate trouble.

### Harvest Is Down

But by July 1, when the actual buying began, Washington was no longer in the dark about Russia's plight. The American Embassy in Moscow had furnished Washington with a revised estimate of Soviet agricultural conditions. It predicted—accurately as it turned out—that the wheat harvest would be down by more than 20 percent.

Equally it was known at that date that the Russians could only make up their deficit from American stocks. The Canadians had already committed the grain bulk of their exportable surplus in previous deals with China and Russia. Australia had only a slight reserve. France and Argentina—the other two traditional wheat suppliers—had next to nothing on hand.

On July 1, in other words, the circumstances were perfect for striking a tough deal with Moscow. Certainly Washington had no need to make the terms of payment easier for the Russians. Some political concessions—in the Near East or Vietnam—might well have been demanded in connection with the deal. The more so as President Nixon and Dr. Kissinger have always proclaimed that in dealing with the Russians they are tough guys, partial to the

theory of "linkages" whereby accord in one field should be linked to agreement in another.

Instead of holding out for a tough deal, however, the United States in two ways made payment easy for the Russians. On July 8, the Department of Agriculture extended Russia a \$500 million credit to help pay for the wheat over three years at a very favorable rate.

Secondly, the Department of Agriculture made up part of the price paid by the Russians for the wheat through a subsidy program. The Russians bought the wheat at the going world price of \$1.63 a bushel. The Department of Agriculture paid the exporters the difference between that price and the American market price. Because of the large Russian purchases, the American market price went up as high as \$2.30 a bushel.

The upshot was a saving to Russia of about \$100 million.

Why the Department of Agriculture went along with this deal is not mysterious. Agriculture has the big grain exporters as its main clients, and it will normally stand on its head to maintain American export markets for agricultural products.

But bow about the White House? Where were those hard-nosed negotiators Richard Nixon and Henry Kissinger? Did they extract from the Russians some concession on Vietnam or the Near East? If so, where is the evidence? Or is it, as seems more likely, that, having forced the State Department out of such business, they simply missed the opportunity because all they cared about was a show of accommodation that would look good in the presidential campaign?

## The Politics of Crime

By William V. Shannon

WASHINGTON.—It is ironic but unsurprising that police-memo organizations have endorsed President Nixon for re-election. Domic because Mr. Nixon has done nothing to help policemen but not surprising since he plays upon the negative, defensive, inward-looking attitudes which prevail in the police community.

Policemen tend to see themselves as misunderstood by the society they serve. Outsiders, they believe, do not really appreciate police work, its danger and complexity and odd stretches of boredom. Coming from culturally conservative backgrounds themselves, most policemen instinctively react against the deviant or the unfamiliar. Even in their off-duty hours they tend to socialize with other policemen and their wives.

What is needed is to make police work into more of a profession. To accomplish these purposes, the police should be better paid, better educated, and their relationships with the courts, the probation and family counseling agencies, and with the larger community should be more open, more sophisticated and more flexible. To accomplish these purposes, the police have to reorganize their work, see their work from fresh perspectives and be encouraged to do more research and try new ideas. The best policemen recognize these needs and are eager for constructive change.

### Handcuffs Off

Instead, Mr. Nixon encourages the misconception that the police are in great shape, have no internal problems, and all we need is more of them plus judges and legislators who will crack down on permissiveness and "take the handcuffs off the police."

The Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1968, which set up the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration to channel federal money to states and localities, was passed at the behest of President Johnson. But the LEAA has passed most of its existence under the Nixon administration—and a miserable existence it has been. The agency has had three different directors, and for one long period of ten months it had none. Political hacks have been appointed to important middle and upper-level policymaking jobs. The result has been contradictory policies or no policy at all. More than \$2.5 billion have been distributed to the states, much of it wasted on expensive hardware. For example, the Birmingham, Ala., Police Department bought

three tanks. Sheriffs in rural counties which are almost free of crime have bought closed-circuit television systems, gas masks, new cars.

Crime continues to increase. It has risen 32 percent during the Nixon administration. The Federal Bureau of Investigation's uniform crime reports showed that there were 5,995,200 serious crimes in 1971, an increase of 410,000 over 1970.

Mr. Nixon takes political comfort from the fact that at least the rate of increase has slowed down somewhat this year. But nonpartisan experts and ordinary citizens agree that whether the crime figures are trending slightly upward or downward, no real breakthrough has been made on the crime front. Nobody feels any safer.

The murder of policemen is a relatively new and increasingly serious problem. Mr. Nixon held a conference and could come up with no better idea than that policemen's widows should receive an indemnity of \$50,000. The Senate approved his proposal this week but no indemnity saves a life. The registration of guns and the purging of millions of dangerous, unnecessary weapons in private hands would lower the level of violence in this country and save many policemen's lives. But Mr. Nixon is not about to take the unpopular side of the gun issue and lead a fight for effective control.

The Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1968, which set up the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration to channel federal money to states and localities, was passed at the behest of President Johnson. But the LEAA has passed most of its existence under the Nixon administration—and a miserable existence it has been. The agency has had three different directors, and for one long period of ten months it had none. Political hacks have been appointed to important middle and upper-level policymaking jobs. The result has been contradictory policies or no policy at all. More than \$2.5 billion have been distributed to the states, much of it wasted on expensive hardware. For example, the Birmingham, Ala., Police Department bought

## Letter From Moscow A Long, Hard Summer

By Robert G. Kaiser

"This summer has been capricious and difficult."  
—Pravda.

MOSCOW.—For millions of Russians, from Leonid I. Brezhnev himself to a Moscowite with a few apple trees around his suburban dacha, this has been a lousy month. The fall harvest, one of the biggest events in the year for the Soviet Union, has been poor. The consequences of the failures will be felt all year.

It is difficult for an outsider to imagine the significance of the harvest in Soviet life. Judging by the press, it has been the principal preoccupation of the nation's leaders for some time. The front pages of virtually all Soviet newspapers have been filled for weeks with exhortations to bring in a good crop. Television repeats the message. "Don't lose a single stalk, a single grain!" Pravda's main headline urged the other day.

Thousands of ordinary citizens are pressed into duty to help with the harvest. Thousands of trucks and boxcars are diverted from their normal work to help move the crop from the fields.

### Sabotage by Nature

The exhortations are serious. So is the extensive reporting in the Soviet press about mistakes, bad management and even thievery that have hindered the harvest. But the major problem this year was not mismanagement or inefficient workers, important as these may have been. This year nature sabotaged the Soviet harvest. It has been the reaping and threshing began a few weeks ago.

The ramifications of an inadequate harvest are vast. They begin with the gloomy look on the face of a Saturday gardener in a village near Moscow who dug up his potato patch last weekend. He found that a stingy mother nature had given him a small harvest of shriveled, unappetizing spuds.

In Moscow's central market, where farmers sell the produce from their private plots of land, prices have shot up. Cauliflower that cost about 90 cents a pound (at the inflated official exchange rate) a year ago now costs \$1.80. The price of apples has also doubled. Lettuce is rare and selling at winter prices of \$1.80 a pound.

In state shops, some limits have been imposed on the quantity of potatoes each customer can buy at one time. Lines for potatoes—a staple in the starchy Russian diet—are common, and the potatoes themselves are small.

**Moscow Has Priority**  
The situation in the provinces is undoubtedly worse, because Moscow has the highest priority in the country for consumer goods of all kinds. The government has already taken steps to assure the bread supply by contracting for vast quantities of foreign wheat, mostly American and Canadian, by

Western estimates, the Soviet Union will spend \$1.5 billion on more on foreign grain purchases. At this level, the poor harvest becomes an important factor for the entire Soviet economy.

The Soviet Union operates on a five-year plan whose parts are all interconnected. The plan for this year foresees production of about 190 million metric tons of grain. Western experts here predict the harvest will be 20 to 30 million tons short of that goal—below this year's plan by more than 10 percent.

Western scholars assume that the five-year plan does not allow much margin for error. When a crucial factor like the harvest falls so far below expectations, adjustments throughout the economy are probably inevitable.

The first of these may come in the hard currency budget. If the Russians do spend more than \$1.5 billion for grain this year, far more than they had planned, they will have to cut back other purchases of foreign goods, or perhaps sell off some of their vast gold reserves.

(The Soviet ruble is a "soft" currency—it isn't traded on international money markets, and Western businessmen won't accept it.)

The principal product the Soviet Union now seeks abroad is modern technology. So a bad harvest can hinder the modernization of this country's enormous but uncompetitive economy, though this may be the single most important goal that the Soviet leaders have set for themselves.

Brezhnev and his colleagues may well feel that this is an undesired trick of fate. Their plan was not unreasonable, assuming relatively normal weather. But the weather has been wildly abnormal since last winter, and it has frustrated the country's farmers in almost every imaginable way.

First the weather was dry and extremely cold. The winter wheat harvest was unsuccessful. The ground was dry when planted, and got drier as July and August became months of drought. Then, when the harvest began, heavy rains in many sections ruined much of the crop.

**Mismanagement**  
If nature was the principal cause of the poor harvest, it was not alone. The Soviet press has provided abundant, vivid examples of agricultural mismanagement and malfeasance in recent weeks.

The reports detail cases of bad maintenance of machinery, inefficient allocation of resources, lack of official forecasts and imagination. "In the Sverdlovsk Oblast (region)," Pravda reported, "there is a good crop of potatoes, but they can't be harvested properly—there aren't enough sacks to hold them. The Oblast needs three million sacks, but has been promised only 800,000."

One of the biggest scandals of the harvest season was reported by Komsomolskaya Pravda, whose correspondent in Kazakhstan saw dozens of new, 11.5-ton trucks parked on a road and decided to find out why they were not in use.

The trucks, he learned, had been shipped from the factory that made them on factories that arrived to cheers from the local population, and men got into them to drive them off the train. The first one would not start. Neither would the second, third, fourth—or any of them, apparently. There were more than 100 trucks, and important parts had been stolen from every vehicle, the paper reported, although the shipment was supposed to be guarded the entire way.

**No Available Parts**  
A local official told the journalist that the trucks could not be repaired, because the stolen parts were simply not available in his part of the country.

The press has also reported special incentives for farmers and local trading officials to get more potatoes into the state warehouses. The state warehouses of the provinces are being offered 50 percent higher prices for all potatoes they deliver above plan, and purchasing agents are being tempted to find more potatoes to buy with bonuses of a full month's salary or more.

One subject that the press has not mentioned is the Soviet government's extensive purchases of foreign grain. Nikita S. Khrushchev, Moscow taxi drivers will tell you, squandered Soviet gold on Canadian wheat. Perhaps Khrushchev's success doesn't want to be remembered similarly. Whatever the reason, the Soviet news media have never reported the \$750 million grain deal with the United States, or Moscow's other grain purchases.

مكتبة الأمل







-1972- Stocks and High Low Div. in \$	5% 100% First High Low Last Chgs	Net	-1972- Stocks and High Low Div. in \$	5% 100% First High Low Last Chgs	Net	-1972- Stocks and High Low Div. in \$	5% 100% First High Low Last Chgs	Net
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(Continued on Page 1)



## Seeks Extension Accord on Sterling

Sept. 21 (AP-DJ).—The British government today asked the so-called "Big Seven" industrial nations to keep their currencies stable in exchange with the dollar, a move that would extend the 1971-72 accord on sterling.

The proposal, made by the British government, was part of a series of moves to stabilize the pound sterling, which has been under pressure since the devaluation of the pound in 1967.

## Core Rate in U.K.

N. Sept. 21 (AP).—The core rate of unemployment in the United Kingdom today stood at 3.5 percent, a slight improvement from 3.6 percent in August.

## Dollar—

AP-DJ.—The late or closing rates for the dollar on the international exchange, Sept. 21, 1972:

Today	Previous
1.4424	1.4443
1.4385-97	1.4384-96
1.4385-98	1.4384-97
1.4385-99	1.4384-98
1.4385-00	1.4384-99
1.4385-01	1.4384-00
1.4385-02	1.4384-01
1.4385-03	1.4384-02
1.4385-04	1.4384-03
1.4385-05	1.4384-04
1.4385-06	1.4384-05
1.4385-07	1.4384-06
1.4385-08	1.4384-07
1.4385-09	1.4384-08
1.4385-10	1.4384-09
1.4385-11	1.4384-10
1.4385-12	1.4384-11
1.4385-13	1.4384-12
1.4385-14	1.4384-13
1.4385-15	1.4384-14
1.4385-16	1.4384-15
1.4385-17	1.4384-16
1.4385-18	1.4384-17
1.4385-19	1.4384-18
1.4385-20	1.4384-19
1.4385-21	1.4384-20
1.4385-22	1.4384-21
1.4385-23	1.4384-22
1.4385-24	1.4384-23
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Commercial

## Burmah Profit Up 3 Percent In First Half

**Decline in Oil Income  
Offset by Acquisitions**

LONDON, Sept. 21 (AP-DJ).—Burmah Oil Co.'s net profit rose only 3 percent in the first half ended June 30, although sales showed a 13.3 percent gain, the company said today.

Burmah said net profit was \$12.7 million compared with \$12.3 million a year earlier. Sales rose to \$195.2 million from \$172.4 million.

The company declared an unchanged interim dividend of 8.25 pence, and said it expects to pay an unchanged final dividend.

Burmah said income from new acquisitions increased in the first half, offsetting declining income from older sectors, mainly oil production and marketing.

There will be a drop of \$566,000 in dividends this year from British Petroleum Co., in which Burmah is a large shareholder, because BP has cut its interim dividend.

Burmah also said that its offer to take over Quinlan Hazell Holdings Ltd. will remain open until next Tuesday, adding it regretted the decision of Hazell's board yesterday to withdraw its support of the offer.

## After an Expected 7.2% Japan's GNP Growth Rate Said to Be Running at 11.7%

TOKYO, Sept. 21 (AP-DJ).—Japan's gross national product is growing at a considerably faster rate than expected, figures published today by the Economic Planning Office show.

The agency disclosed that the "quick estimation" method showed that the GNP is running at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of \$789.0 billion yen (\$285.7 billion) in the three months ended June 30, up 4.3 percent from the preceding quarter.

The planning agency said private housing construction led the sharp June-quarter advance. It also cited brisk individual consumption, higher-than-expected spending by industry on new plant and equipment and substantial gains in inventory accumulation.

The planning agency's report came as somewhat of a surprise because business had been considered to be sluggish until just recently. A composite economic indicator compiled by the agency did not signal an end to recessionary conditions until August, for instance.

restored, it will seek constructive solutions in cooperation with the unions.

The Dutch government has asked the EEC Commission to investigate structural problems of the synthetic fibers industry.

## Fund Report Fuels Bear Market

By Vartan G. Vartan  
NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (NYT).—New York Stock Exchange prices dipped again today as Wall Street added a new worry to its long list of old ones.

Analysts said the decline partly reflected investor concern over a sharp pickup in net redemptions of mutual fund shares during August.

The result was a psychological blow to the market already concerned over such 1973 possibilities as higher taxes, tighter business controls and renewed inflation.

On the practical front, net redemptions also indicated an outflow of investor funds from the market. It seemed, furthermore, to mirror the general caution of small investors and their reluctance to invest directly in stocks without the professional management offered by mutual funds.

The Dow Jones industrials, continuing their pattern of small declines, eased 0.76 to finish at 893.49 after being down more than 5 in early afternoon trading.

But a clearer picture of market action showed in the readings of 536 advances and 831 declines. Texas Instruments, climbing 5 1/4 to 162 3/8, was one of the biggest gainers. The company has introduced three electronic calculators composed entirely of American-made components.

## Fund Cash-Ins Rise Sharply

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (Reuters).—Mutual fund redemptions in August exceeded sales by \$180.5 million, compared with net redemptions of \$26.6 million in July, the Investment Company Institute reported today.

This was the seventh month in a row that redemptions have exceeded sales. Redemptions rose to \$581.9 million in August, up from \$424.5 million in July, while sales fell to \$391.4 million, from \$397.6 million.

Total net assets of the funds at the end of August were \$58.2 billion compared with \$56.9 billion in July.

weeks, Merrill Lynch traded at a new low of 25 before closing at 25 3/8, off 7/8. It sold earlier this year at a high of 48.

Clorox fell 1 5/8 to 83 3/8. After the market closed, underwriters offered 400,000 shares at \$83 a share. Secondary offerings, or the sale of already outstanding stock, of this type have topped up much of the market's investment funds this summer.

Smith Kline & French Laboratories slipped 7/8 to 58 1/2. A secondary offering of 600,000 shares was made at the closing price.

## In group action, pollution-control and toy stocks continued to drop while tobacco issues reduced some of their recent losses.

Responding to critical appraisals of near-term industry prospects, the anti-pollution sector displayed such declines as Peabody-Donlon, off 1 1/2 to 38 7/8; Wheelabrator-Frye, 1 to 23 7/8; Envirotech, 5/8 to 48 1/8, and Marley, 1 1/2 to 57 1/2.

Setbacks in the toy group included Milton Bradley, off 1 5/8 to 38 5/8, and Mattel, down a point to 12 3/8. Analysts have called attention to reports that retail stores are delaying orders until later this year.

Ford Motor, weakest of the automotive stocks slumped 1 1/2 to 63 1/4. It has recalled nearly one million 1972-model cars in order to find "an estimated 200 vehicles" which could have a steering malfunction.

Low-priced House of Fabrics surrendered 1 1/2 to 7 1/2, continuing its recent weak trend.

Prices eased in routine trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index fell 0.03 to 28.06. Declines topped advances 501 to 333. Turnover was 2.74 million shares, compared with 3.07 million yesterday.

On the bond market corporates however changed unchanged to up 1/8 in spots after having been down about 1/8 most of the session.

## Akzo Cancels Closure Plan, Yields to Workers' Protests

ARNHEM, The Netherlands, Sept. 21 (AP-DJ).—Akzo directors canceled today plans to close certain synthetic fibers plants, yielding to striking workers protesting the moves.

Plans adopted earlier this year would have closed plants in Breda, the Netherlands; Wuppertal-Barmen, West Germany; and Zwijnaarde, Belgium. Some 5,700 workers were involved.

Directors said they dropped the move "in view of strong reactions."

Workers at the Breda plant occupied the factory on Monday. Major Dutch labor unions strongly backed their action, which led yesterday to a solidarity strike at the Wuppertal-Barmen plant. The occupation of the Breda plant continues.

The plants are owned by Enka-Glaston, Akzo's synthetic fibers division.

## European Money Managers Mildly Bullish on Wall St.

By Clyde H. Farnsworth  
PARIS, Sept. 21 (NYT).—Wall Street is getting a closer scanning by the men who manage money on this continent, and in some cases they have liked what they have seen and nibbled at the better values, interviews showed yesterday.

The theme that emerged was that the risks seem less in Wall Street now than elsewhere.

"It's not where you make the money but where you don't lose it," said J. E. Last, investment manager for Dresdner Bank of Frankfurt.

But hesitation and caution about investing fresh funds were still widely expressed in most of the institutions.

Robert Bischoff, manager of securities trading for the Swiss Bank Corp. in Zurich, summed up the attitude of many.

"Although we are fairly optimistic about Wall Street, we are not aggressive buyers. The economic trend is positive, but we'd like to see the Dow come back 20 to 30 points before moving in again."

Potent Reasons  
The survey found a quickening of interest from the Europeans for a couple of potent reasons:

● The stronger dollar in the foreign exchange market which has caused currency-crisis worries to recede at least for the immediate future. "I would say the medium term," declared Hans Baer, partner of Julius Baer & Co., private bankers of Zurich.

● The strong rise of many European stock markets, which has made them susceptible to profit-taking, compared with the far more modest advances in Wall Street.

What scares the Europeans is the same sort of thing that chills U.S. investors: the rise in interest rates. "We were buying more American shares a couple of months ago than now because

## Further U.S. Action Needed On Payments, Report Says

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (NYT).—A privately sponsored study concludes that last year's devaluation of the dollar will not solve the nation's balance-of-payments problem.

The study, by the International Economic Policy Association (IEPA), said only further actions by the government, including a major new international agreement on sharing the balance-of-payments costs of troops abroad, can bring about equilibrium in the nation's international payments.

The IEPA, headed by N.R. Danielian, is sponsored by a small group of major U.S. corporations with international operations.

The key conclusion in the 108-page study released yesterday was that the devaluation will not bring a massive improvement in the nation's export-import trade balance "because of the limited volume of trade which is price-sensitive."

"Although some forms of adjusting exchange rates can be helpful, international monetary reform, as such, holds no panacea for resolving the U.S. deficit," the report said, noting that there was no good prospect that the private sector—including an export trade surplus and net income from private investments—could overcome the \$6-billion annual net payments deficit generated by the government.

Apart from a new defense agreement, the study recommended that foreign aid, including the growing amounts directed through the World Bank and other international lending institutions, be totally "tied" to U.S. goods and services. There would be a "zero balance-of-payments" policy on aid "for the duration of the U.S. deficit emergency."

## U.S. Relaxing Curb on Sales To E. Europe

By James Feron







## American Stock Exchange Trading

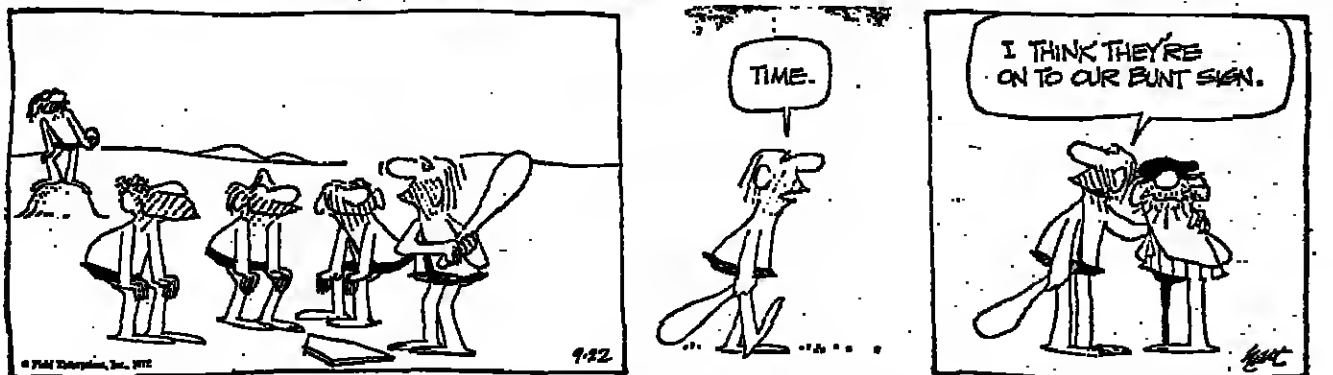
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PEANUTS



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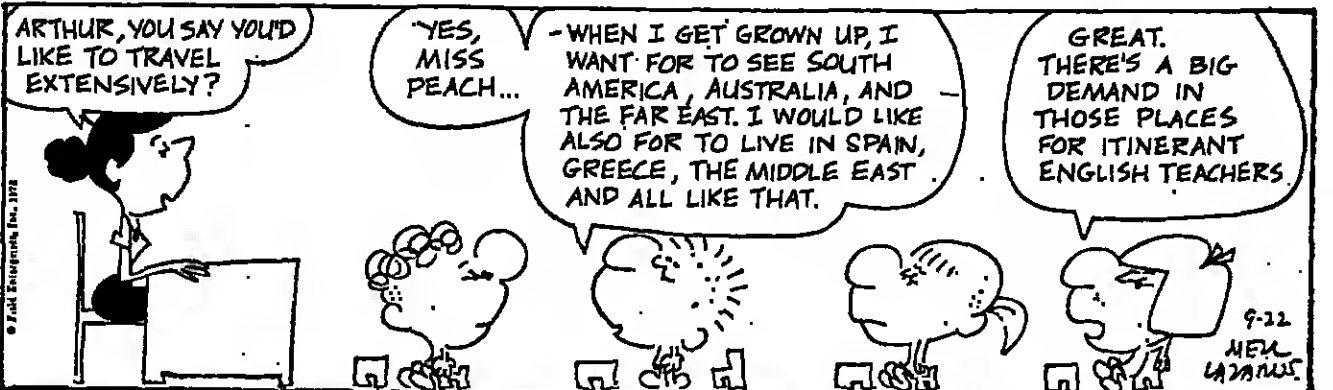
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B.E.E.T.L.E. BAILEY



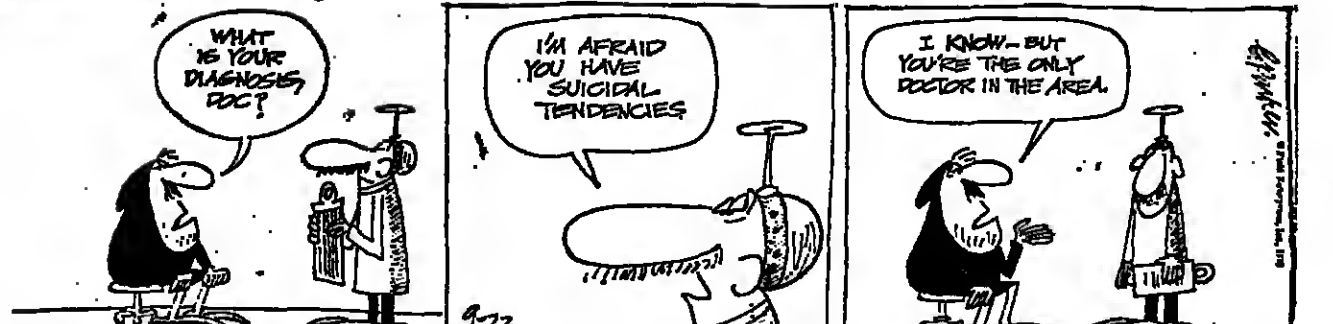
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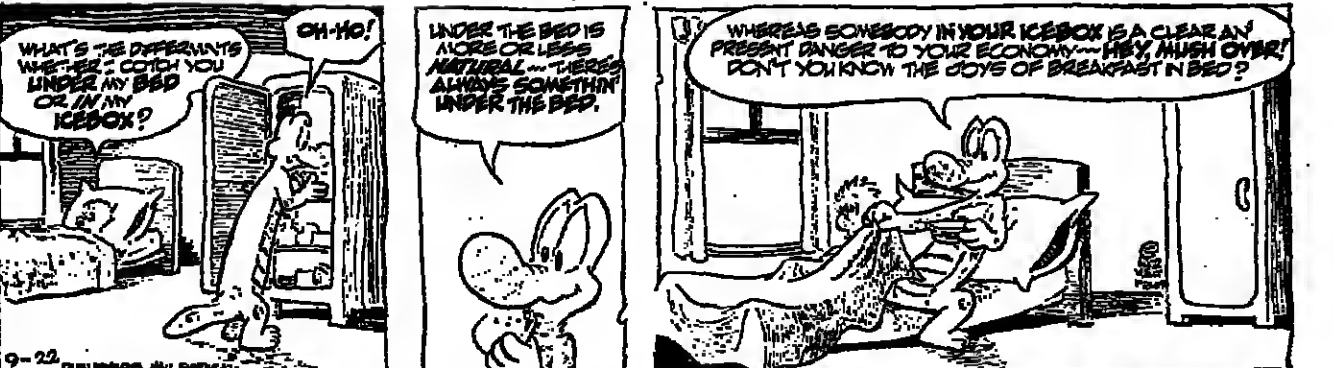
WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

On the diagramed deal North-South triumphed over the usual opinion that 20 points is sometimes insufficient in a three no-trump contract if the hands are a complete misfit. They brought home the game with 22 points. North opened one heart and East overcalled one spade. South could not double since he was using negative doubles and he passed in the hope that his partner would reopen with a take-out double.

However, North wanted to complete the picture of his distribution and he jumped aggressively to three diamonds. This bid in the face of a passed partner would normally show rather more high-card strength, but he was impressed by the quality of his intermediate cards and these proved to play a vital role.

South was forced to try three no-trump and West led the spade 10. The queen won and South attacked hearts. When East took his ace, he cashed the club king and shifted back to spades, playing the king. South won with the ace and began cashing dummy's red winners. With one heart winner remaining in the dummy, the position was:

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

West 1♥ East 1♠  
Pass 3♦ Pass 3NT  
Pass Pass

West led the spade ten.

North (D)  
♠ 6  
♥ KQJ109  
♦ AK1097  
♣ Q3

East  
♠ KJ852  
♥ A73  
♦ J8  
♣ AK7

South  
♠ AQ9743  
♥ 4  
♦ 5  
♣ J10855

Solution to Previous Puzzle

ACROSS  
1. ARTIST  
2. OTHER  
3. DONE  
4. CLARE  
5. FROM  
6. OMIT  
7. HIERONYMUS  
8. MUSICAL  
9. EME  
10. JOSE  
11. ALI  
12. LIKES  
13. STRIKE  
14. PLINT  
15. DIAM  
16. NIGHT  
17. CRAIG  
18. FILLER  
19. BORO  
20. CAINS  
21. SPARE  
22. TRIPTYCH  
23. THESE  
24. DOMESTIC  
25. JERES  
26. GARDEN  
27. OFA  
28. RITLY  
29. ERIC  
30. THANT  
31. QUATE  
32. SOIES  
33. SOIES  
34. BERS

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

KULFE

CINB

BLOUFE

TAEQOE

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: GULLY HAVOC SAVORY BASKET

Answer: Run out to tell the bus—AN HOURGLASS

BOOKS

WHODUNITS

Reviewed by Newgate Callendar

"JESUS CHRIST SUPER-STAR" tells the story of Christ from the point of view of Judas. Suppose a Dead Sea scroll is found and authenticated as being the words of Judas himself. And suppose it presents a somewhat different story from the Authorized Version. Suppose Peter, not Judas, was the traitor, and that Peter had framed Judas, and that Jesus was, in a way, not unlike the leader of a hippie commune as described in "Superstar."

In "The Judas Gospel" by Peter Van Greenaway (Atheneum, \$6.95), an archaeologist and specialist in old Semitic languages does find such a scroll: The Testament of Judas. Of course, he instantly realizes what this would mean to the Catholic Church and, indeed, to all organized Christian religions. The document is far too hot for him to handle. For certain reasons, he does not want to publish it in a scholarly magazine. So he decides to sell it to the Vatican and let the pope do with it what he will. An emissary—a very dangerous emissary—is appointed by the Vatican to take care of the negotiations.

The idea is startling, and Greenaway handles it with real virtuosity. He knows how to build up suspense; he sees sympathetically into people and their motivations; and he has come up with a spellbinder. There is not only plenty of action; there also is a commentary on revealed wisdom as opposed to 20th-century skepticism. "The Judas Gospel" can be read on several levels, and all of them are absorbing.

Two other books that are hard to put down are "The Shooting Gallery" by Hugh C. Rae (Coward, McCann & Geoghegan, \$6.95) and "The Eiger Sanction" by Trevanian (Crown, \$6.95). The Rae book is a story about the drug traffic in Glasgow, as much a straight novel as a crime story. Rae is as much interested in character as he is in plot, and some readers might find it a bit slow-moving. Sections of it could have been trimmed; Rae often is sidetracked into long descriptions and internal soliloquies. But this is a serious piece of work by a first-class stylist, and it builds up to an imposing climax.

The author who writes under the name of Trevanian is primarily interested in giving the reader a good time, and he rewards success in this book about a professional assassin (in government employ) out on a job. But this particular agent is a highly-cultured professor of art, a skilled mountain climber, a demon with the ladies and a murderous, pitiless inghiter.

Trevanian goes about everything skillfully. There's plenty of action, plenty of sex, some rather bright dialogue, and a quality of intelligence that makes "The Eiger Sanction" a little more than another post-Fleming exercise in mayhem. Trevanian has a lot of fun making up names for his characters. Most of those names have sexual connotations: "George Hoford" (a woman), "Randie Nickers" (another woman), Anna Bidel. The name, by the way, is Jonak Hemlock. Read the book to see why.

In Ritchie Perry's "The Guy" (Cloughston Mifflin, \$5 there also is an agent work for a hush-hush department. Much less suave than Hemlock is one of those tough guys you've run across a number of times—and he's a hard time in this first no. He constantly is getting knoe on the head, kicked in the gitals, shot in the thigh, thr down stairs, poked at by cigarettes, worked over with truncheon. All that stimuli him to a really strenuous effort. On the whole, this novel ab on the drug traffic in Brazil conventional stuff, awkward written.

So is Paul Kruger's "The C Ones" (Simon & Schuster, \$5). The hero is the lawyer-inves gator, Phil Kramer, who figured better in previous Kru books. In this one the character are interesting, the writing routine and full of clichés, just—I can't believe it's Phil. I keep thinking it's nightmare and I'll wake. Come on, Kruger. You can better than that.

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (UPI). This is how critics rated ne stage productions on and Off Broadway:

"The Homecoming," a play b Harold Pinter, gets a good, unaf fected, and delicately perfor mance" by CSC Repertory Ltd. The Times's Clive Barnes report: "The director of this new pro duction, Roger Hall, at times works a little gingerly with th play," Barnes says. "The oper ing in particular lacks authori ty, but as the director and the ac tor warm to their tasks the play de velops the right, stealthy momen tum." Christopher Martin pla the part of Max with "even and power," notes Barnes, w was also "particularly impressi by Michael Burg's leanly sardon Lenny."

"The Proposition," an improv ed musical in which the audienc selects the categories and th performers mold them into skit musicals or operas, opened it "third edition" at the Mercey Arts Center with five newcom ers to the showman cast. "Some of these young people should be dis covered," says Mel Gussow in The Times. "These young people can sing, change their voices and clown. The pianist, Raphael Crystal, can mimic a multitude of musical styles." Although one thing that is lacking in the evening is material, there are "imitations," Gussow says, that "given the material, this might be an entertaining team of ac- Randie Nickers (another tort."

CROSSWORD By Will Weng

- ACROSS
- 1 Shades  
6 Lynda Bird  
10 Melodic subject  
14 Black piano key  
15 Confederate  
16 Enthusiastic  
17 Lead-in, for short  
18 Magical place  
20 game (pitcher's feat)  
21 Absorbs  
22 Loop in anatomy  
24 Site of Expo '70  
25 Kind of way or plank  
27 Descendant  
29 Sweet-sounding  
33 Olive tree's relative  
34 Played quoits  
36 A million  
37 Survive the hard way  
40 Lama  
41 Meat cut  
42 Trim  
43 Allen and Reeves  
45 Business letter abbr.  
46 Kind of driver  
47 Oust
- DOWN
- 1 Chinese dynasty: Var.  
2 Words of disappointment  
3 Noted regretter  
4 Astray  
5 Catches sight of  
6 Actor Vallone  
7 Felicity  
8 Route off the beaten track  
9 Indulge in gossip  
11 Actress Saint et al.  
12 Skirt  
13 Math process: Abbr.
- 48 N. C. college  
51 as a daisy  
54 Gas used in light tubes  
57 Like some supplies  
60 Fuel a fire  
61 Grey  
62 Collar  
63 Balkan capital  
64 Bavarian river  
65 Letter ending for some notes  
66 Tender
- 19 City on the Lena  
23 Tennis star  
24 The got away  
25 Trinkets: Var.  
26 "Have please"  
28 Hockey star and family  
30 Tart-Hartley term  
31 Join  
32 Arizona city  
34 Filched  
35 "a life"  
38 Innkeeper  
39 Grafted, in heraldry  
44 Coerstown name  
46 call  
48 Vouchers  
50 Rodeo item  
51 Wood-shaping tool  
52 Boxy  
53 Kind of punishment  
55 Steinbeck character  
56 Approach  
58 Abbr.: Abbr.  
59 Initials for U. S. output

